The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,575.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,241 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 5th July 1870 at noon.

	July.		July.
Leave Bombay	5	Leave Pondicherry	15
„ Carwar	7	„ Madras	18
„ Narrakal	9	„ Coconada	20
„ Tuticorin	10	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Colombo	11	„ Bimlipatam	21
„ Galle	12	„ Gopalpore	22
„ Negapatam	14	„ False Point	23
		Arrive Calcutta	24

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 25th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Bussorah	15
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Mahomerah	15
„ Guadur	30	„ Fao	15
	July.	„ Bushire	19
„ Muscat	3	„ Linga	21
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Linga	6	„ Muscat	25
„ Bushire	9	„ Guadur	27
„ Fao	10	„ Kurrachee	30
„ Mahomerah	10		Aug.
Arrive Bussorah	11	Arrive Bombay	2

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H.P., will be despatched for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on or about the 26th June 1870.

For freight and passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. MADRAS (1,185 tons and 275 H. P.), will be despatched to China on the 29th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,600 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. 1. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1306 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers. For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer H. A. BRIGHTMAN, arrived from Bordeaux, are requested to PAY their FREIGHT and to SEND BILLS of Lading, accompanied by Delivery Orders, to us for countersignature, otherwise the goods will be stored in Government Bonded Warehouse at the risk and expense of Consignees.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain Ward, s. s. H. A. Brightman.

Bombay, 21st June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and vice versâ. The new Steamer APIS, [illegible] Tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE: First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free. REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 20, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 29th June, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,874 tons, 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Parish, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 27th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 28th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship HOURI, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, Agents for Ship Houri.

Bombay, 23rd June 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of July next, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at MUNMAR, on the G. I. P. Railway Line, near the Railway Station, on account and at the risk of the G. I. P. Railway Company, the undermentioned TIMBER, viz. :—

2,679 Teak Railway Sleepers, in lots of 50 each.

Full particulars of sale, or any further information, can be had on the spot, or on application to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 14, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.—Bombay, dated the 23rd day of June 1870.

DHONDO SHAMRAO GARUD, Solicitor, High Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DADABHOY PESTONJEE NOWSARIWALLA, MERWANJEE DADABHOY, NUSSERWANJEE DADABHOY, MUNCHERJEE DADABHOY, and PESTONJEE DADABHOY have contracted to SELL to VISRAM MOWJEE all that piece or parcel of LAND, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at the end of Old Hunooman Lane, on the Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed under Nos. 1, 2 and 60, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 684, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the house of Ramchunder Ballajee, on the west by the Kalbadevi Road, on the north by the Old Hunooman Gully Road, and on the south by the part of Nurrotum Narrandas. Any person claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the aforesaid property, whether by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, at their Office, at Apollo Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of this Advertisement, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims if any such there be.—Dated this 23rd day of June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DOWLUTCHUND HOOKUMCHUND, of Bombay, Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition of the abovenamed Dowlutchund Hookumchund, affirmed on the 16th of June, instant, respecting the disposal of a sum of money now in his hands and which it is proposed should be divided amongst the general Creditors of the said Insolvent, was filed in this Honourable Court on the 21st day of June, instant, and that Mr. Justice Green has fixed THURSDAY, the Seventh day of July next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the High Court, for the hearing of such Petition, at which time and place any of the Creditors of the said Dowlutchund Hookumchund are at liberty to attend by themselves or their Counsel.

Copies of the said Petition can be obtained in the meantime on application to the undersigned, Attornies, Office Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay, and on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Attornies to the said Insolvent.

Bombay, 23rd June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay, under the name, style and firm of SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY, at Kurrachee, under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE and COMPANY; and at London, under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and COMPANY.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Traders, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jamsetjee, the affirmation of the said Traders made on the 14th day of June, instant, the certificate of the Trustees, Messrs. John Alexander, James Shaw, and Cursondass Nensee, the affidavit of Keshowrao Raghoba, solemnly affirmed on the 14th day of June, instant, and on hearing Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Attornies for the said Traders, I do order that the said Traders, trading in Bombay under the style and firm of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, be as such firm discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 5th day of July next, before the sitting Judge, at his Chambers, in the Court House, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon; and I do further order that this Order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," twice in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Bombay Jami-Jamsheed."—Dated this 21st day of June 1870.

J. PHILIP GREEN.

DALLAS AND LYNCH, Attornies for the Traders.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!! PHOTOGRAPHS!!!

We have just received a COMPLETE SERIES of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS of interesting Scenes of Egypt and the Nile, each Rs. 1-12.

Bombay, 21st June 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY—Factory, Wari Bunder, Mazagon.—The undersigned, having a complete ENGINEERING PLANT, are prepared to UNDERTAKE all description of REPAIRS to STEAMERS, SHIPS, COTTON PRESSES, MILLS, &c., on moderate terms. For particulars apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Or A. THOMSON, Factory, Mazagon.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant, the ADDITIONAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Kurjut at 6-55 A.M., Narel at 7-35, and arriving in Bombay at 10-50 A.M. on MONDAY morning, WILL BE DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd June 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be HELD in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 5-15 P.M.

By order of the Trustees, H. BIRDWOOD, Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay Civil Fund Office, 21st June 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE SUCCESSFUL MUSIC HALL,

APOLLO STREET,
WILL BE OPEN
ON SATURDAY NEXT, 25th JUNE,

When a New Programme will be produced and fresh Talent of the Period.

The Proprietor, in thanking his numerous Patrons, begs to state that nothing shall be wanting on his part to keep the Music Hall highly respectable. Refreshments of the best quality. Admission Tickets, Price One Rupee, to be had at the ORIENTAL EXCHANGE, Apollo Street.

TOM MANTLE, Manager.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary, week)	Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto	„ 5

Horse Fodder for Sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS.

Agent, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE "ECONOMIST." A large size Kitchen Range, complete with extra Hot Water Attachment.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "VICTORESS," Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, COOKING STOVE, complete with and without Copper Oblong Hot Water Attachment.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "MAGNOLIA" COOKING STOVE.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "VICTORESS," Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, COOKING STOVES, complete with and without Brass Cock to Oval Boiler for Hot Water.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "QUEEN" HEATING STOVE is well suited for the Bed room, the Nursery or the Office. It has a moveable ornamental top, which when lifted off transforms the Heating Stove into a convenient COOKING STOVE, exposing the accommodation it affords for two Boilers or Kettles.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HEATING STOVE is also admirably constructed for the radiations of Heat with the smallest possible consumption of Coal, and has accommodation on the Top for one Boiler or Kettle.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "PRESIDENT" [illegible] HEATING STOVES, peculiarly ingenious and novel in construction.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

FIRE FLY STOVES, or English Segrees.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

PLATT'S MACCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co., Hoop Iron Manufacturers.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.
HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mosseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 „
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20 „

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—After the 30th June next NO INTEREST will be allowed on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at this Agency.

By order of the Court of Directors, J. SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

Bombay, 20th June 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE.—FORTY RUPEES on each Old Share and TWENTY-SIX RUPEES on each New Share, in the Company WILL BE PAID in Cash to the registered holders thereof, respectively, on presentation by them of their Share Certificates at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of July 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th June 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed AGENT in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Agent for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—Times, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 20th until the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th June 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from this date to the 25th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1870.
2. To elect Directors in place of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esq., Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., and Henry Randall Cormack, Esq., all of whom retire but are eligible for re-election:—
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June 1870, at the Registered Offices of the Company, Aumjud Bagh, Broach, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought forward:—

1st To receive the Report of the Directors on the working of the Mills for the past year.
2nd To declare a Dividend.
3rd To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4th To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
5th To consider and, if approved of, to pass a Resolution empowering the Directors to reduce the Capital of the Company by repayment to the Shareholders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June 1870.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., at Chowpatty, the following:—

The Materials of an Iron House (incomplete), such as Iron Columns, Girders, Joists, &c., &c., lying on Malabar Hill.

130 Contractors' Waggons } lying at Chowpatty.
8 Large blocks of Stones

On THURSDAY, the 30th June, at 2 P.M., there will be sold in the Godown on the Company's premises at Colaba:—

(1) One 10 Horse Power Portable Steam Engine.
(1) One 3 Ton Travelling Steam Crane (unerected).
(2) Two Circular Saw Benches with Saws.
(1) One Second-hand Water Meter, and sundry other articles.

On FRIDAY, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., there will be sold on the premises at Bates Hill near Bandora:—

About 7,395 square yards of Land.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 P.M., there will be sold on the premises at Santa Cruz near Bandora:—

About one lac of square yards of Batty Land partly wasted.

On MONDAY, the 4th July, at 3 P.M., there will be sold on the premises, near the Andaree station of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway:—

About 44,657 square yards of Batty Land.

Terms of Sale and all other information can be had on application to Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

16th June 1870.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks and issue POLICIES, covering Merchandise, Goods in Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling Houses, or other insurable property on favourable terms.—Apply to

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the Company FALLS DUE on the 1st PROXIMO and will be received at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

Policy-holders whose interest in the late EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY has been TRANSFERRED to the Company are requested to return their Policies in the late Society to the undersigned, duly endorsed in their favour to claim the portion of the Assets from the Liquidators of the Society, which is to be added to the amount of their Policies in the Company by way of reversionary bonus under a clause of the Power of Attorney granted by them before the transfer was completed.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

ESTATE of FRANCIS DUNCAN, late Commander of H. M.'s Indian Government Steamers KWANG-TUNG and SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the property and effects of the above-named deceased were THIS DAY GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to ANNIE DUNCAN, widow of the deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to make the same known to Messrs. SYKES & Co., 6, Hare Street, Calcutta, Agents for the said Annie Duncan, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay to Messrs. Sykes & Co., as Agents aforesaid, the amounts of their respective debts without delay.

Calcutta, 1st June 1870. ANNIE DUNCAN.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of HENRY JOSEPH HERSCHEL GRIESBACH, late of Dorundah, Chota Nagpore, in the East Indies, Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's 10th Madras Native Infantry, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PETER PEARSON, of Bombay, Gentleman, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Henry Joseph Herschel Griesbach are required to send in their Claims against his Estate to the said Peter Pearson, at the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., of Bombay, or to the undersigned, as his Solicitors, within one month, and that the said Administrator will, after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Henry Joseph Herschel Griesbach without reference to any Claims not sent in by that date.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY.........Elphinstone Circle.
POONA.........East Street.
CALCUTTA.........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit, Rs. a.	CHAMPAGNES.	Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	36 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0
	*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.	
	HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.	
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0*	Batailley	18 0
20 0*	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0*		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
35 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	Chateau Y'Quem, the pure juice of a selected grape [illegible] Estate [illegible] the Chateau Y'Quem	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen.........Quarts.
„ 12 „ ....Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 40 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps,	at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green	„ „ 19 „
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow	„ „ 24 „

LEGGATT & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs.	8 0
Do	„	qts	„	9 0
Do (old)	„	qts	„	10 8
Do do	„	pts	„	6 0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	„	qts	„	12 0
Do ditto	„	pts	„	7 0
St. Julien do	„	qts	„	13 0
Do do	„	pts	„	7 8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to	30 0
Sherries from			„ 16 to	24 0
BRANDY.				
Hennessy's 3 Stars ***	per doz.		Rs.	30 0
Do 2 do **	„		„	24 0
Do 1 do *	„		„	21 0
Martell's	„		„	23 0
CHAMPAGNE.				
Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	„	qts	„	30 0
Do do do	„	pts	„	16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	„	pts	„	16 0
Whisky (Irish)	„	pts	„	15 0
Maraschino	„	pts	„	8 0
BEER.				
Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs.	6 0
Do do do	„	pts	„	4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	„	qts	„	5 0
Do do do	„	pts	„	3 4
PORTER.				
Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs.	5 0
Do do	„	pts	„	3 4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	„	qts	„	15 0
Do do	„	pts	„	8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at Bombay Gazette Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER'S very superior OLD BRANDY, 5 years in bottle, price Rs. 38 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER'S A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality, price Rs. 38 per dozen.

CUTLER'S RED SEAL PORT, at Rs. 18 per dozen. This wine is supplied in large quantities to the Commissariat, and a very liberal discount of this Brand is allowed to Merchants and Traders buying 50 dozens.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s finest DRY CHAMPAGNE, in pints, quarts, and magnums, prices Rs. 19-8-0, Rs. 36, and Rs. 74 per dozen. All Sparkling Wines are now received via the Suez Canal.

TENT WINE.

TO meet a want which has long been experienced in India we have imported a small quantity of this Wine, and commend the same to the NOTICE OF THE CLERGY.

In cases of 1 dozen.........Rs. 32, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE,

DECANTERED.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of this choice old Vintage Wine, we are now enabled to execute further orders for the same.

This is the finest Port ever imported into this country.

In cases of one dozen Pints.........Rs. 38 per case, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU, a pure light dry Wine—Rs. 28 per dozen, Cash.

GOOD DELIVERY.

This Wine although cheap is really a good wholesome Champagne—Pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening Parties.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

NOTICES.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

TO EXECUTIVE LOCAL FUNDS AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.—A YOUNG MAN, experienced in Conservancy and Public Works, will be OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT as SUPERINTENDENT after 1st July.

For ability, steadiness, and attention to duty, first-class testimonials can be given. Address H. B., care of

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co.,
Bombay, 8th June 1870. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.

P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers, Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED PER BARODA a good assortment of DRIVING and RIDING WHIPS of every description, of first rate quality; also a fresh supply in the Trade.

P. GRANT & SONS, Saddlers, &c.

Bombay, Hummum Street, 17th June 1870.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing
SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL.

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	1 8

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sal-crubici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1856, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s WRITING AND COPYING INKS.

SOUNDY and COMPANY have just received a large consignment of these Inks, and are now able to supply them at the undermentioned prices:—

			Rs. as.		Rs. as.
BLACK FLUID INK	Pints	per bottle	0 12	per doz.	6 9
	Quarts	„	1 4	„	12 6
BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID	Pints	„	1 4	„	12 0
	Quarts	„	2 0	„	20 0
COPYING INK	Pints	„	1 4	„	12 0
	Quarts	„	2 0	„	20 0
DEEP BLACK WRITING INK	Pints	„	0 10	„	6 0
	Quarts	„	0 12	„	8 0
RED RUBIAN RED INK	½ Pints	„	1 4	„	12 0
	Pints	„	2 0	„	20 0

INK POWDERS, in Boxes, each of which makes one pint.

Flind Ink Black	per doz. Rs. 2	per Gross Rs. 20
Red	„ „ 3	„ „ 30

The One Anna bottle Black Ink per doz. 12 annas per Gross Rs. 8

Public Companies and large Consumers supplied at Wholesale Rates.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASEREI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order:—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality mellowed character. White Capsule per dozen.........Rs. 11 0

ST. JULIEN 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet. Black Capsule per dozen.........Rs. 16 0

MARGAUX 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended. Blue Capsule per dozen.........Rs. 20 0

SHERRIES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine. White Capsule per doz...Rs. 18 0

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen.........Rs. 22 0

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen.........Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC	Rs. 20 0
——— RUBY BROWN BRANDY	„ 20 0
——— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY	„ 20 0
——— VIEUX COGNAC	„ 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK, BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks.........Rs. 22 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

	Rs.
"The Complete Cabinet," Oak or Mahogany	44
Do. do. in beautifully Figured Black Walnut	52
"The New Despatch Cabinet," in Polished Oak	24
"The Registered Stationery Cabinet," Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock	45
Solid Stationery Case, in Polished Oak	15
The New Library Stationery Cabinet, in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany	26
"Portable Secretaires, Combined Book Case, Stationery Case and Writing Desk, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books.	45
"Enlarged Secretaire," for Office use, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books	60
Everybody's Secretaire do. do.	30

MISCELLANIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Pen Cleaners from	1	to	2
Pen Racks do.	1	to	2
Bronze Metal Paper Weights, from	10 as.	to	1
Call Bells, various patterns, bronzed and lacquered	2-8	and	3
Date Racks	1	to	5
Date Boxes, new patent in Mahogany with rollers, small	2	large	3
Letter Clips, various patterns	8 as.	to	2
Strong boxes of various patterns and sizes	2	to	5
Portable Indian Postage Weigher, in German silver	4		
Quill Pen-making Machines, Ebony Handles	4		
Do. do. Ivory do. from	6	to	2

FINE ARTS.

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their Collection, comprising a splendid selection of

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Exquisitely tinted, from subject paintings of the old and modern Artists, coloured in exact imitation of the originals. These works are of the finest specimens procurable and are well worthy of inspection. They may be had without frames, handsomely mounted on Card Board or framed in a variety of handsome styles.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES'" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	94
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 11 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 8 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-acting lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE.........Cash price	22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather.........each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen.........each from	6
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, balloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	16
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	12

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

ERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major E. M. G. Cooper, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, Major E. M. G. Cooper, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as a Deputy Judge Advocate on this Establishment during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Maude, or until further orders.

Conductor A. Bartleman, of the Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following Order is confirmed:—

Mhow Division Order.—Dated 8th June 1870, directing Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. H. Bacon, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General of the Division in addition to his own duties.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant G. F. Bryant, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, the following acting promotion and reversion are made in the Commissariat Department from the 10th June 1870:—

Lieutenant G. F. Bryant, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Cornet Thomas Teed, acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General first class, to revert to the grade of acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, second class.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain and Brevet Major David Butler Young, 15th June 1870.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Moore, 15th June 1870.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Department are made, with effect from the 21st May 1870, consequent on the return from furlough of Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant F. Bunyer:—

Acting Assistant Commissary Henry Penrose to revert to Deputy Assistant Commissary, acting Deputy Assistant Commissary Charles McMillan to Conductor, acting Conductor John Graham to Sub-Conductor, and acting Sub-Conductor Augustus Harman to Magazine Sergeant.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Arthur Johnston Bannerman, 11th June 1870.
Lieutenant Montagu Maxwell Carpendale, 12th June 1870.
Lieutenant Edward Herbert Noyes, 12th June 1870.
Lieutenant Elmhirst Roger Good, 12th June 1870.
Lieutenant Henry Charles Morse, 12th June 1870.
Lieutenant Frederick Pratt Worthy, 12th June 1870.
Lieutenant Charles Henry Coles, 12th June 1870.

Lieutenant Christopher Charles Pemberton, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from 11th June 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The leave of absence on medical certificate granted by G. O. No. 208 of 23rd March 1870, to Lieutenant J. L. Fagan, Staff Corps, is further extended to the 28th February 1870, on the same account.

The furlough for two months granted by notification, Revenue Department, dated 8th November 1869, to Lieutenant J. L. Fagan, Staff Corps, is converted into leave under Rule 25 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain T. E. A. Hall, 49th Foot, is re-appointed a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in succession to Major H. S. Anderson, Staff Corps, whose tenure of service on the Brigade Staff expires on the 10th instant.

Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Telegraph Departments is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, commencing from date to be hereafter notified.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to act as Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Alexander Mathew Macdonald.
Doctor John Pinkerton.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry John Day.

Mr. J. H. Grant, Acting First Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Surat District.

Mr. W. H. Newnham to act as second grade Judge and Session Judge at Surat until further orders.

Mr. C. B. Izon to act as Joint Judge at Kaira until further orders.

Captain A. T. Spens, acting Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, returned to Deesa on the 8th instant from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification dated the 13th ultimo.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court has cancelled the leave for one year on furlough, from the 26th March 1870, granted to John Marriott, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Clerk of the Crown, and gazetted in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 31st March 1870, and has granted that officer leave for six months from the 26th March 1870, on private affairs.

The appointment of Captain W. H. Wilson to act in the second grade of District Superintendents of Police, to have effect from the 11th January 1870.

Messrs. C. G. Kemball and G. Ayerst respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Court at Surat on the 18th instant.

The following promotions and appointments are made consequent upon the abolition of the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Police at Poona in the reductions made under the orders of the Government of India, and upon the vacancies which have occurred in the sanctioned establishment:—

Lieutenant A. B. Portman to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Captain LaTouche, continuing to act, until further orders, as Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggur.

Lieutenant F. T. Stock to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Punch Mahals, vice Captain Wilson, continuing to act, until further orders, as Assistant Superintendent of Police at Sholapoor.

Lieutenant C. Hay to be a first grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, vice Captain LaTouche.

Lieutenant A. B. Portman to be a first grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, vice Captain Wilson.

Lieutenant F. T. Stock to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, vice Captain Codrington.

Mr. H. Scannel to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, vice Lieutenant Drummond.

Ensign C. F. Baugh to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, vice Lieutenant Hay.

Mr. H. Cameron to act in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, vice Lieutenant Portman.

The above appointments to take effect from the dates when the salaries became available.

Mr. John Anding, appointed to act as District Deputy Collector of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Dharwar District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. C. J. Mayhew, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice Green, or until further orders.

Mr. R. W. Hunter to act as a Judge of the first grade until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Grant, an Assistant Collector and a Magistrate F. P. in the Surat District, is, so long as he is employed in that District, invested with powers under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Rao Saheb Rughunath Gunnesh Kharkar received charge of the Malwan Subordinate Court on the 1st instant.

Rao Bahadoor Narayen Rowjee received charge of the Kharepatun Subordinate Court on the 4th instant.

Rao Bahadoor Purshotum Rao Shideshwar Biniwale and Mr. A. M. Cantem respectively delivered over and received charge of the first class Subordinate Court at Rutnagherry on the 1st instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Luxumon Jugonnath, Hoozoor Deputy Collector at Sholapoor, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and a half.

Mr. John Anding to act as District Deputy Collector of Dharwar during the absence of Mr. Mahadajee Wassoodew Burvey, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed examinations in the following languages on the 15th instant:—

Marathi.
Mr. W. Lee-Warner.
Hindoostani.
Mr. T. S. Hamilton.
Mr. A. H. Unwin.

Mr. J. L. Johnston performed the duties of First Assistant Collector of Broach from 3rd February to 2nd May 1870, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Grant is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 1st August 1870.

Surgeon E. R. Butler, M.D., to act as Surgeon to the European General Hospital, Bombay, on the departure of Dr. Joynt on furlough to Europe.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Trimbuck Moreshwar to be Money Order Agent at Wurrungaum, vice Mr. Wasudeva Ramchandra.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Waman Abajee Modak, B.A., has been appointed to act as Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, until further orders.

Mr. Tyrrell Leith, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Government Professor of Law during Dr. Reid's absence on leave.

Mr. Arthur Barrett has been appointed to act as Principal of the Elphinstone High School until further orders.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 22nd June 1870.

Official notification has been received of Major Gibbs, 2nd Foot, having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the 2nd battalion of the regiment.

Lieutenant H. French, Staff Corps, Quarter Master 11th N. I., has passed the examination required by G. O. C. No. 30, 10th January 1866.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant T. B. Homfrey, 1st battalion 8th Foot, will proceed to England, by troop ship, early next season, to join the depot of his battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher, 11th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Poona under a summons received from the Railway Magistrate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher will rejoin his regiment so soon as his presence is no longer required.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant O. L. McG. Skinner, (F. battery 18th brigade) from 15th May 1870 to 14th November 1870, to remain in England on medical certificate.

66th Foot.—Captain G. Priestley, to Manora, from the date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Castle Avon	Shields	Gopalpore, April 26.
	Tanjore	Cobbs	Moulmein, April 21.
	Bolivar (s)	Baker	Liverpool, May 1.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Sarah Anderson	Sharp	Cochin.

The ship Kenyon, Jenkins, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

[illegible] Indus, to Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATH.

ROMANINI—At Benares, Signor Romanini, aged 68 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

NICHOLSON—June 10th, at Trichinopoly, at the residence of her mother Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Richard Nicholson, of a son, prematurely.

WOOD—June 17th, at Mount Road, Madras, the wife of Samuel Thomas Wood, of a son.

DEATH.

COLES—June 13th, at Bellary, Mr. Joseph H. C. Coles, Teacher in the Wardlaw Institution, son of the Rev. J. C. Coles of the London Mission, aged 26 years.

£500 REWARD.

WHEREAS there is good cause to suspect that the Ship AURORA, of London, was WILFULLY DESTROYED by FIRE on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, within a few miles of the mouth of the Harbour of Bombay, it is hereby proclaimed that a REWARD of £500 Sterling WILL BE PAID to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay Police Office, 22nd June 1870.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1870.

WE understand that a telegram has been received from the Secretary of State to the effect that Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the removal of Major-General Gordon from the Staff.

Assuming the truth of the report, and we cannot doubt it, all lay persons will probably feel with us great satisfaction that, under the present *régime* at least, they are not members of the Bombay Army. So far as we are acquainted with the merits of the case, we do not see how, after this decision, any officer on the Bombay Staff can feel the least security in his position. If we are wrong, it is in the power of the Home Government, and indeed in the power of the Government of Bombay, to correct a wrong impression, universal in the army, and largely shared by the civil population. The questions involved are of such vital importance in their relation to the honest administration of military affairs, that, for the sake of the army and the discipline of the army, we trust Major-General Gordon will do his utmost to obtain an inquiry into the whole facts, and spare no pains to bring the matter fully under public cognizance. If the Governor in Council, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Secretary of State are in the right, *that* ought to be made plain, since, at this moment, the public impression is that they are in the wrong. No Government can afford to allow the general body of its officers to remain under the conviction that they have been wronged in the person of a comrade, and that the conduct of army administration in Bombay renders the position of every officer insecure, and the rights accorded to him uncertain. It behoves the Government, for its own sake, for the sake of the officers of the army, and for the sake of discipline, to publish all the papers. If, as the Government say, they are in possession of conclusive evidence justifying their conduct, they ought to produce it. We have no prejudices or prepossessions, and no object to serve but that of the common good. Our sympathies, as a rule, are with authority in this country, where such steady efforts are daily made to undermine it by the open and concealed enemies of our dominion. But there are grave occasions when authority is bound to justify itself, and to show that it has not made a capricious use of power. This is one of those occasions, for the questions at issue involve the highest interests of discipline, and the fair and manly conduct of military administration. Major-General Gordon has been dismissed; the scene now changes; it is the Government which is on its trial.

THE British Government has not made any contract for the carriage of the mails viâ Brindisi. The arrangement with the Italian Government is of a temporary nature, and must remain so until the tunnel through the Alps is completed and the railway in working order. Then will come a battle royal between Marseilles and Brindisi. We may be sure that the great French port will not, without a struggle, give up the lucrative traffic she now enjoys; but if it be conclusively shown that several days are saved by sending the mails through Italy, we cannot suppose that the French Government will be able, if it is willing, to interpose obstacles. For many years, if ever, Brindisi will not approach Marseilles in commercial importance. If the French port loses the English and European mails, she will not lose her commerce or be deprived of advantages in geographical position which have stood her in good stead for so many hundreds of years. But it is plain that if the British Government has to change the mail route it cannot properly be done until the tunnel is finished, and regular communication opened. When that is done it seems certain that the postal route, at least, and, to a great extent the passenger route also, will follow the Italian road. How much further Italy may benefit by the process will depend on the energies of the Italians, the attractions of the road, and the development given to Brindisi itself. The grounds for a judgment on the point are imperfect. All we can point to is the fact that for hundreds of years certain Italian states were renowned for maritime and commercial activity, and that there are not wanting signs of a revival. The Mediterranean ports, however, must have a large share in any increase of trade, despite the fact that Brindisi is nearer to the Suez Canal: and Marseilles is much too advantageously situated ever to suffer the fate of Venice.

WILL the *Bombay Times* be good enough to tell us why we "ought to approve" of the new policy of exacting a *nuzzerana* of one-half the State's revenue whenever an heir ascends the *guddee*? For our part we do not see our obligation to do so, and, as we have said before, should like to be taught our duty. Perhaps we do not approve of it, and in that case, it would be a matter of common charity on the part of our very enlightened contemporary to take pity on our sad case and put us in the right way. But what has he been about? Why has he been silent so long? A fortnight ago he obscurely alluded to the scheme—did anybody fathom the allusion?—and three months ago he knew all about it. Why did he wait, until it was "too late," to assail what he believed to be "perilous and oppressive"? Surely one so keenly alive to the "evils of bureaucratic government" should have been more on the alert. The real puzzle, however, is how he managed to keep a State secret for three months. While we admire the reticence displayed, we are astonished at the flagrant lapse from the lofty path of virtue. Really the princes will have a right to call him to account.

The nuzzerana plan seems to be a clumsy way of obtaining from the treasuries of our feudatories some return for the protection they enjoy. At present their contributions are comparatively trivial; and they benefit by what the rest of India pays for. But it would have been possible, we may imagine, to secure a larger contribution in some way more economical and less abrupt. The problem, however, is one of great difficulty, and will task the inventive intellect of administrators to solve correctly. In the meantime the present method of obtaining a fair tribute in a lump is clumsy and must be inconvenient to the native treasuries. And it is vexing to think that we might have been saved all bother about it, had our omnipotent and omniscient contemporary only woke up in time!

WE draw attention to a prize essay on Hindoo Widow Girls, which we publish in another column, and which our readers will find worthy of their attention.

"IT is stated," we quote the "Bangalore Herald," "that Major-General Gordon is to have the command of the Lahore Division now vacant."

THE "Government Gazette" publishes rules for the examination of subordinate establishments of Government in the Revenue, Magisterial and Police Departments.

MR. C. J. MAYHEW, barrister, is gazetted to the acting appointment of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and Mr. Tyrrell Leith to the acting appointment of Government Professor of Law.

THE "South of India Observer" understands that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta may be expected at Ootacamund about the 15th of October, and will be the guest of the Rev. Dr. Pope. It is hoped that the new church will be ready by that time for consecration, and it seems probable that his Lordship will hold a confirmation for the Bishop of Madras.

THE STEAMER KRISHNA.

THE steamer Krishna, from Bombay, arrived at Suez yesterday, her passage having been a long one, owing to an accident to her machinery.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

HEAVY rains have rendered a portion of the G. I. P. line unsafe to work on, and on this account the Calcutta mail due on Wednesday did not reach Bombay till 5-45 yesterday evening. The mail due yesterday arrived at 8 P.M., two or three hours after the usual time.

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to act as Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay:—

Doctor William Frederick Knapp.
Mr. G. Hooper.
Mr. C. H. Reynolds.
Lieutenant James Brebner.
Doctor Wellington Gray.
Mr. John Francis Cleary.
Captain Hector Tulloch.
Mr. Abajee Bulwunt.
Doctor Anunta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.
Rao Saheb Bhasker Damodhur.
Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee.
Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy.
Rao Saheb Gunputrow Moroba Pitale.
Mr. Hajee Ibrahim Jaytakur.
Mr. Khunderow Morojee.
Mr. Narrayen Mahadew Parmanund.
Mr. Phirozsha Merwanjee Mehta.
Mr. Rahimtooly Mahomed Sayani, M.A., LL.B.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

CALAMITOUS ACCIDENT AT NEWARK.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, AFT.

A collision between a passenger and a goods train has taken place on the Great Western (? Northern) Railway near Newark, in which 16 people were killed and many seriously injured. The number of injured is unknown.

The Honorary Degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the Duke of Argyll and Sir William Mansfield on the occasion of the Oxford Commemoration.

Major Fitzwilliam Hunter and Major Charles Gwynne have been gazetted Lieutenant Colonels, vice Macmahon and Ingall, who have become supernumeraries, and been appointed to command brigades in India. Captains Ralph Edwards and George Carter have been gazetted Majors.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have declared a dividend for the last half year of 4 per cent.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quieter. Fair Dhollera 8 13/16d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' Bank Bills, 1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 11d.

SUEZ, 22ND JUNE.

The Apis, bound for Bombay, has entered the Suez Canal.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 3RD JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Behar, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour at eight o'clock yesterday evening with the English mail of June 3. She left Suez on the 12th inst. at 10 A.M., reached Aden on the 17th at 8-30 A.M., and resumed her voyage at 3 50 P.M. the same day. (According to Reuter's telegram she sailed from Aden a day later than that.)

From Suez to Aden the Behar had a northerly wind and fine weather; from Aden to Bombay, light monsoon winds with heavy seas. We append the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Rev J Taylor, Mr Bevan, Mr J D Thompson, Mr Bennett, and Mr J Lees; Dr Window's ayah and Lieutenant-Colonel Donkin's ayah.

From Marseilles—Mr A Taylor, Mr J W Orr, Mr J Wilson, Mr F C Marshall.

From Suez—Mr C E Hunter.

From Aden—Francis Pinto (butler.)

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Home News*, June 3.)

Her Majesty, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, remains at Balmoral.

The Prince of Wales has held a *Levee* on behalf of the Queen, at which a great number of presentations were made.

The King of the Belgians has left London for his own country.

A royal residence in Ireland for the Prince of Wales is spoken of.

The Derby stakes have been won by Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft, Palmerston second, and Muster third.

Mr. Goldney again brought the Banda and Kirwee Prize Money question before the House of Commons on May 27, when a motion for an address to Her Majesty to refer the question to a competent tribunal was rejected on a division.

Colonel Sykes has given notice in the House of Commons that on June 28 he will call the attention of the House to the petitions presented in the past and present Sessions for redress from officers of the Indian army.

The Irish Land Bill has passed the House of Commons, and been read a first time in the House of Lords.

Viscount Mahon has been returned to Parliament for East Suffolk.

The Fenian invasion of Canada has been totally suppressed. The insurgents have taken to flight, and are retiring in scattered bands. Their "General" still remains in gaol. The American authorities are disarming the Fenians, and are everywhere acting in concert with the British Government to suppress the movement.

In London and the provinces the Fenians are giving the authorities some trouble by their movements, but the Government have defeated all their plans by their watchfulness and activity.

The Metropolitan District Railway has extended its line from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge. The Bill to erect a station at the Mansion House has been thrown out.

The Spanish troops have met with reverses in Cuba, where the insurgents are gaining ground.

Small-pox is making alarming ravages in Paris. The persons implicated in the recent conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of the French will be tried on June 6.

A Bill has been introduced into the Spanish Cortes to abolish slavery in the Spanish colonies. The deputies are about to proceed to the election of a sovereign.

The new Portuguese Ministry has been definitely constituted.

In Italy the brigands and rioters are giving trouble. Several of the military rioters concerned in the recent outbreaks have been condemned to death.

The new Danish Cabinet is complete, and likely to give satisfaction.

Judgment has been delivered in the Mordaunt Divorce Case. Two judges against one have decided that insanity bars divorce.

Mr. William Grey, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has been gazetted a Knight Companion of the Order of the Star of India.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lady Mary Hoste; Mr. Cyrus Redding; Mr. Thomas Nunneley, F.R.C.S.; Mr. J. Linklater; Captain J. H. Robley, Madras Ret; Mr. S. Laing, jun.; the Dowager Countess of Dunraven; Lady Sophia Brunel MacCarthy; Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, F.R.G.S., late Consul in Abyssinia; the Hon. and Rev. Francis Clements; R S. Doyne, Esq., J P.; the Hon. Francis Petre; T.J. Pitcher, Esq., Bo. Marine; David Price, Esq., J.P.; R. Royal, Esq., late Captain of the Hudson's Bay Company; Captain V. W. Sims, Royal Marine Lt. Inf.; Rev. F J. Abbot, Chaplain to the Forces; Lieut-General Hare, R.E.

THE LOSS OF THE AURORA.

ARREST OF THE BROKERS AND CAPTAIN.

YESTERDAY we ventured the remark that perhaps the bait of Rs. 5,000 offered for such information as would lead to the conviction of the incendiary of the Aurora might lead to a settlement of the ugly rumours that had been abroad for the last week; and the offer had scarcely been published when proceedings seem to have been taken upon it—proceedings resulting in criminal charges against Messrs Elmstone and Whitwell, ship brokers, and Captain Harriott of the Aurora. The charterer of the ship supplied certain statements to the underwriters, and in the course of yesterday depositions and informations were laid privately in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon, the Chief Magistrate, on which warrants were granted for the arrest of Messrs. Elmstone and Whitwell and Captain Harriott. The Marine Court of enquiry lasted till late in the afternoon, a large number of European gentlemen being present, and at about five o'clock the three accused were brought into court. On their answering to their names,

The Magistrate said—I am going to read over to you an information and deposition laid before me to-day and which will be re-sworn in your presence when you will have an opportunity by yourselves or by the counsel or learned gentlemen who may appear for you, to put questions to Mr. Stewart, (who is the informant) or to the other witness whose name you will hear immediately. Mr. Gilbert MacLeod Stewart says—"I am a member of the firm of Remington and Co. My firm are agents for several Insurance Companies in Bombay. We have on behalf of those companies insured goods on board the Aurora for a large sum. The ship Aurora has been destroyed by fire shortly after leaving the harbour of Bombay. From facts that have come to my knowledge I believe that an attempt to cheat the underwriters insuring goods in the said ship has been made by Christopher Thomas Elmstone and Alfred Whitwell, carrying on business in Elphinstone Circle, and that George Harriott, who was master of the late ship Aurora, has abetted them in this attempt at cheating." You have now an opportunity, if you choose, of asking Mr. Stewart any questions or reserving them and put them at a future period.

Mr. Elmstone—I reserve my right.

The Magistrate—Very good. In the meantime I record that Mr. Stewart, the informant, is re-called and re-sworn and the foregoing information is read over to him in the presence and hearing of you three, when the informant further saith that you C. T. Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell and George Harriott are the persons against whom the aforesaid information was laid by him this afternoon. Do you all reserve your right to cross-examine Mr. Stewart?

Mr. Whitwell and Captain Harriott stated that they reserved their right of cross-examination.

The Magistrate—Well it is not a right which you are entitled to reserve, but I am willing you should have the privilege of cross-examining Mr. Stewart afterwards.

Mr. Chalk—I represent Messrs. Elmstone and Whitwell and need scarcely observe that I am not prepared to conduct the defence, and it is under my advice that they reserve the right to cross-examine.

The Magistrate—Very well, I am sure Mr. Stewart is quite willing that they should have an opportunity of cross-examining and the privilege will be reserved.

Mr. Stewart—I don't think I have seen Mr. Whitwell before as stated in the latter part of the information. I have seen the captain before.

The Magistrate—You are not supposed to know particularly. To the best of your knowledge and belief these are the persons?

Mr. Stewart—Yes.

The Magistrate then said to Mr. Chalk—As you seem to be the only professional gentleman present I may say to you on behalf of the defendants you represent, and to Captain Harriott I say also, that a laborious and exhaustive information—it remains to be seen how it will bear the fire of cross-examination—was laid before me this morning by a man Soonderjee Shamjee, the charterer of this ship, reflecting on the three defendants, without which deposition I may say I would not have taken the extreme step of issuing warrants for the apprehension of the defendants before me. This Soonderjee had been long without food, and without my knowledge has been allowed to go away, and there is no chance of his being here for some time, but I have no hesitation in remanding the defendants for as short a time as you may be advised and Captain is to say till to-morrow morning, or to-night. If you come to my house over-night I will be happy to see them at any time, and I daresay Mr. Edginton would bring the man and the information, which would then be verified, if that were any object. But I mean to say my intention at present is to remand this case. On Mr. Stewart's sworn information I take upon myself the responsibility of remanding the case at present for as short a time as possible—till to-morrow forenoon at eleven o'clock or for six hours if they will come to my house.

Mr. Chalk—After what has fallen from your Worship I suppose it is useless to make an application that my clients should be admitted to bail on the information of Mr. Stewart.

The Magistrate—Mr. Stewart's information is very meagre, and I would not upon it detain the accused for twenty-four hours. But there was an information by Soonderjee that he wanted food, and there are peculiar prejudices in this country as to food, as you know, and he was allowed to go away. He ought not to have been allowed to go away till he verified this deposition, but I shall make short work of that if it is any objection by having him in my house within six hours, but I am certain, if I did all that, I may say I would remand the defendants for a day or two at least.

Mr. Chalk—Then if we have occasion to trouble your Worship I shall, after the permission allowed us, be happy to do so.

Mr. Connon—Sorry to do so, you mean. (A laugh.)

An application was then made by Mr. Chalk for the liberation of his clients on bail, but that was not granted. In the meantime it was found that Soonderjee had been sent for and he after a few minutes arrived and verified his information, which is as follows:—

'I am a freight-broker and reside at Moodeekhana Street in the Fort. I know Messrs Elmstone and Whitwell, who are freight brokers also, and have their office near the Elphinstone Circle. I agreed to charter the ship Aurora on behalf of myself and my partner, whose name is Vundrawun Peetamber, at £1 a ton. I produce the charter-party (exhibit A.) The lading of the Aurora commenced in the month of March last. About one month ago Mr. Elmstone, Mr. Whitwell, and myself were in their office, and they told me they had some important matter in hand, on which they wished to speak to me privately, and they desired me to call at Mr. Whitwell's house at Middle Colaba at night within a day or two from that time. Two or three evenings afterwards I went to Mr. Whitwell's accordingly, and found him and Mr. Elmstone there. I went into a room with them, and we three sat down. Mr. Elmstone then said to me in English, which I speak imperfectly, "Look here, I think I can do good for you and all of us. If we ship 1,000 bales of bad wool and cotton in the Aurora, and insure it for Rs. 1,70,000, and the ship goes down we shall get the insurance money and divide it." I said "But how do you know the ship will go down?" He then cautioned me to be secret and said, "The captain will get £4,000 and will sink the ship. You must get wool and cotton of inferior quality and ship it and make the other arrangements. I will obtain from the captain a bill of lading for 900 or 1,000 bales, and I will obtain money on this for you to make purchases of bad cotton and wool for shipment." I perfectly understood that the bill of lading he spoke of was to represent imaginary bales of goods. He had no goods at that time on board the Aurora, nor any means of getting any that I know of. He asked me to obtain the name and signature of some native merchant for the bill of lading he mentioned in order that he might raise money upon it from one of the banks in furtherance of the scheme of lading and destroying the ship. I assented, and after some further conversation went away. Whitwell also took part in the conversation I have now narrated. I subsequently went to one Jetta Vullubjee and told him that Messrs Elmstone and Whitwell wished to send some cotton, &c., to Europe, and that as they were not known to the banks I wished him (the said Jetta Vullubjee) to let me make use of his name in the bill of lading, and to sign that document in order that an advance might be obtained thereon. He consented, and I had a bill of lading prepared in his name for 250 bales of cotton and he signed it after it had been signed by the captain. I prepared another bill of lading in the name of Govindja Dewjee and obtained the captain's signature to it. This was for 100 bales of cotton. I know no one of the name of Govindja Dewjee. I signed the bill of lading in that name myself. I similarly prepared another bill of lading for 250 bales of cotton in the name of Tribhowundass Narronjee and obtained the captain's signature to it. I signed the documents myself. I thought then that Tribhowundass Narrondass was a fictitious name. Now I learn there is a person of that name who has no trade. I also prepared a bill of lading for 132 bales of wool in the name of Jumnadass Motichund. The captain signed it and I signed the documents as Jumnadass Motichund. This is the name of my brother's child—an infant one year old. Ninety-two bales of wool were similarly represented by a bill of lading in the name of Tribhowundass Narronjee. There is such a person, but he knew nothing of the transaction. I signed his name. The captain also signed this bill of lading. Another bill was prepared and signed by the captain and myself in the name of Govindja Dewjee. This was for 25 bales of wool. These bills of lading taken together represented 600 bales of cotton and 319 bales of wool, but the goods at that time had not been placed on board the ship. The documents relating to the 600 bales of cotton were lodged in two transactions with the Agra Bank, and advances amounting to about Rs. 60,000 obtained thereon. The documents connected with the imaginary bales of wool were lodged with the Oriental Bank, and about Rs. 26,000 obtained on them. The bales represented by the bills of lading were not at the time on board the ship. I obtained the money from the Agra Bank myself, about Rs. 35,000. I think I sent some one to bring the money from the Oriental Bank, but I remember I got only about Rs. 18,000 from the Oriental Bank. On the days on which these sums were separately received, I handed them over to Mr. Whitwell. He gave me about Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 to purchase and ship the bales we had spoken of on board the Aurora. In pursuance of the plot we had arranged, I purchased 140 bales through Bhimjee Khimjee, and paid him Rs. 6,150. I also purchased through Ghoolam Ally Abbas Ally about 275 bales of wool. I paid him I think about Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000. I further purchased 55 bales of bad wool, worth Rs. 19 each, through one Govind Purshotum, for which I paid Rs. 1,045 including charges. These bales were shipped on board the Aurora also. When these bales were shipped, the ship could take no more on board. These 100 bales of cotton and 370 bales of wool were shipped on account of the 919 bales, the documents of which were pledged to the Agra and Oriental Banks. No other bales on this account were ever shipped. I obtained the Custom's passes for those bales. On the Friday before last, after the Aurora had sailed, Mr. Elmstone said to me—"Jetta Vullubjee has about 3,000 bales in the ship. You may tell him in confidence that the ship will go down, that he will be immensely profitted, and that he ought to remunerate us handsomely." I told him I was afraid to speak to Jetta Vullubjee on such a subject. He prepared a paper and said "This is a bill at 6 months for Rs. 30,000; on this account you go and *sumjao* him, and get his acceptance to it." I took the paper, but I was afraid to speak to Jetta Vullubjee, and I therefore signed the paper in his name and returned it to Mr. Elmstone. I believe Mr. Elmstone intends to go to England immediately, and he told me he should meet the captain there and settle with him for the job. Of the consignments, real and imaginary, above mentioned, I insured here 250 bales of cotton with Messrs Remington and Co. and Messrs Gaddum and Co. for Rs. 41,000; 100 bales of cotton with Messrs Gumpert and Co. for Rs. 18,000; 95 bales of wool with Messrs Lyon and Co. for Rs. 17,100; and 132 bales of wool with Messrs Volkart Brothers for Rs. 22,440—making a total of Rs. 98,540. I believe that Messrs Elmstone and Whitwell wrote to England by the mail and insured in an English office 250 bales of cotton for Rs. 47,500 and 92 bales of wool for about Rs. 16,560. Messrs Coventry and Fox of Liverpool were the persons they wrote to to effect the insurances. One day during the time I was shipping the bales of bad wool and cotton the captain said to me in the office of Messrs. Elmstone and Whitwell, "Do not send very bad stuff on board the Aurora, lest the chief officer should see and take objection to it." Mr. Elmstone, Mr. Whitwell, Capt. Harriott, and myself were the only parties to this fraud. I can only account for the rumour in the bazaar that the ship was likely to be destroyed from the fact that people's attention had been attracted to the circumstance that a very large quantity of rubbish had been shipped. I kept no written account of my transactions with Messrs Elmstone and Whitwell and other persons in connection with the Aurora. I thought it dangerous to do so.'

After this had been read and sworn to the Magistrate remanded the accused until Saturday at eleven o'clock.

The Court adjourned at seven o'clock. Our full report of the latter portion of the proceedings is differed.

PRIZE ESSAY.

THE HINDU WIDOW,—HER SOCIAL CONDITION AND STYLE OF LIVING.

IN the history of the world India does not play an unimportant part. The natural productions and the numerous creeds and languages which diversify the land are alone sufficient to give India a prominent place among the countries celebrated in ancient times or in modern days. The Hindus who constitute a large portion of the population of India were the most civilized people on the surface of the globe when nations now in the meridian of their glory were insignificant and barbarous. But it was their *ancient* glory that made them known to the world. The modern character of the Hindus marks a world-wide difference between themselves and their noble ancestors. The several institutions of the Hindus that disgrace humanity and undermine the foundation of society had hardly any existence in ancient times. The learned books of the Hindus which treat of theology, the caste system and other institutions, have been grossly misconstrued to suit their own ends by a class of Brahmins who claimed an exclusive right to the study and interpretation of the profound works of the Aryans. Within the compass of a short essay, which may be said almost to be a newspaper article, it is impossible to describe, however briefly, the countless institutions and practices which have lowered the Hindus in the scale of nations and destroyed their collective strength to the detriment of their social and political welfare. Idolatry, caste system, baby marriage, prohibition of widow re-marriage, sutteeism, infanticide, and other institutions too numerous to enumerate, have accomplished an amount of ruin which no depredation or military revolt could have worked. But it is gratifying, even under these circumstances, that the introduction of the British into India has contributed a great deal to arouse the Hindus from the torpor of ignorance and superstition which blinded them to their own welfare. The light of Western education and enlightenment has begun to teach them in what their true happiness consists and what amount of misery they have brought upon themselves by the superstitions and practices of their own creation. Enlightened—as yet but half-enlightened—by Western education and thoughts, we have commenced the noble work of imparting that education to the millions of our countrymen through the medium of schools, books, pamphlets, newspapers, and debating-clubs. To defend and advocate our political rights and privileges we have founded an association in India, the practical results of which have not yet been very satisfactory. To exterminate idolatry, introduce the worship of one God, and to establish a church common to all, thus inducing the universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, we have established in India associations which have till now, it is to be regretted, ceased but partially to recognize the distinction of caste and the plurality of Gods. We have learnt to preach and write, and, we fear, we shall continue soto do perhaps to the end of time, without any practical good to ourselves. To cite an example out of many, let us confine ourselves to one of those bad customs now prevalent among the Hindus, and which forms the subject matter of this essay.

The question of widow re-marriage has of late attracted the attention of the public; and whatever part of India we look to, there will be heard more or less talk about the widow and her sufferings. There is not a newspaper or a periodical in India, whether written by an Englishman or a native, but sympathises with the condition of the Hindu widow, and pleads, spontaneously as it were, her cause before the enlightened and ignorant masses of the land. The condition of Hindu females on the death of their husbands is indeed very deplorable. The birth of a son is hailed with joy and made a subject of congratulation by Hindu parents; but that of a daughter is regarded with displeasure, if not downright sorrow. In some parts of India, chiefly among the Rajpoots, the birth of a female child is considered to be a misfortune and a calamity, which the parents universally endeavour to avert. The revolting practice of infanticide in India had its origin among these people.

Before entering directly upon the subject we deem it necessary that at least a bird's-eye view of the girl's life before her marriage should be given. It is equally necessary for the better understanding of the subject to define at the outset the superior and middle classes of the Hindus. The Brahmins alone have been considered to be of superior class. The Sheuvees, Purvoos, Sonars, and others take a pride, and think it an honour in practising most of the usages and customs of the Brahmins, however perverse or shameful they may be in their effects. The execrable and servile imitation of the purifying thread and of the widow re-marriage prohibition, the latter have borrowed from the former. In the present state of education and progress, debates and discussions to settle the points of the superiority of one over the other in respect of caste are held and adjourned by the mean borrowers from the Brahmins. According to the distinction of classes as they at present exist, the Brahmins are a superior class; the Sheuvees, Sonars, Purvoos, and a few others form the middle class; and the Ghatees, Koolumbees, and Koolees belong to the lower class. The same classification is equally applicable to the Goozerathi Hindus.

Every occurrence or event in the life of a Hindu is more or less united with certain ceremonies involving no small waste of money and time, and unfolding in every part proportionate folly and ignorance. The birth of a daughter does not put the Hindu parents to much expense, although in the case of a man who is blessed with only one child the occasion of the birth of a daughter is celebrated with rejoicings and festivity. Such a daughter is brought up and treated with that care and affection which are usually bestowed upon a male-child. All her wants are attended to; and all the comforts which the circumstances of the parents can admit of are supplied. Her infant life under the parental roof is the happiest period of her existence. Nine or ten is usually the marriageable age for females among the Hindus, though in not a few cases they are married at an earlier age. Marriage among the Hindus is preceded by betrothal which sometimes is effected even while the bride continues in the womb of her mother. Her infantile career at her parent's house is not at all marked with intellectual culture. The parents themselves are hardly found to possess much knowledge, and consequently they cannot be brought to appreciate the value of education. Female education especially is in their estimation replete with manifold evils, and naturally enough they withhold from girls the benefits of education. This is more particularly the case with the orthodox Hindus who never would yield to any persuasion, however logical. The educated Hindus are liberal in this respect, and they spare neither time nor money to give education to their children. But the number of such is considerably small, and even their daughters are not allowed to continue long at the school. As a general rule, Hindu girls leave the school some months before the time of puberty which, under the enervating climate of this country, is brought about much earlier than the usual time in cold regions. As we have said above, the infant daughter at her parent's house is all joy and mirth. She has no cares and duties to engross her time and mind. She usually finds her playmates in her neighbours' daughters of her own age, and the nature of her innocent amusements, though apparently without meaning, is to an observing eye full of sense and practical lessons. She has a doll of her own, either made of wood or cloth, which she adopts as her own child. Man is said to be an aping character, and this could not be better illustrated than in the innocent recreations which children are accustomed to. Like her mother who nurses her children, the daughter nurses the doll, and performs all the necessary duties which a mother is wont to do towards her charge. Her amusements abound with varieties of plays with her friends. There is not a single concern of domestic economy, but has a share in the daily programme of her delightful amusements. In fact, all the reality of the household routine is admirably represented in her so-called amusements. Such a life, though not much pregnant with intellectual results, is, beyond question, preparatory to that intermediate state of wedlock which forms the most important and happy period of female existence. But alas! is the poor creature destined to enjoy that happiest period of her life of which poets have sung, and which painters have drawn in glowing colours? If she happens to be married at the infant age, she is allowed to remain at her parents', though occasionally she may be required to go to her husband's house and live there for a few days. All her intercourse there is confined to the parents or sisters of her husband; for if the husband continues to be a boy-husband, as is usually the case, the wife continues to be a baby-wife. As a rule, betrothals and marriages among the Hindus are never brought about unless the respective horoscopes of the boy and the girl are consulted by their respective parents as to the future happiness of their children, and as to their mutual sympathy and congeniality of sentiment. On the day fixed for marriage the wily family priest utters some unintelligible words, and the babies are united as husband and wife. The pair know not what the marriage covenant is: they are perfectly innocent of the mutual relation in which they stand to each other; and they are as absolutely ignorant of the solemn responsibilities involved in such a union.

The married girl stays a few days at her husband's house, and returns to her parents. She cares not to know anything about the nature and character of her partner-in-life: for she is but a child. If, fortunately for her, her husband happens to have acquired education, he gives her every encouragement to pursue her studies, if she has commenced them at the school. He takes delight in her progress, and watches it with peculiar interest not unworthy of a best husband. When she comes of age so as to have more familiar intercourse with her earthly lord, she has frequent occasions of testing the hidden treasures of his mind, and he to develope her intellectual and moral stamina by instructive talk and wholesome lessons. She grows wiser in his society and better qualified to breed up a happy progeny, if blessed with any under Providence. But grim death respects neither age, rank, nor wealth; and if in the midst of conjugal felicity and cheering prospects the dear wife—the friend of his bosom, and his sole and inseparable companion in the sorrows and joys of this life—is removed from this sublunary world, the bereaved husband has a remedy in a second marriage, which is closed against the poor wife if she happens to survive the husband. Not only is a widower allowed to take a wife upon the death of the first one, but even during her lifetime he is at liberty to marry as many women as he may take a fancy to. In some Hindu families of superior class, husbands are found to lord over two or three wives simultaneously; and among the lower classes polygamy is indulged in to any extent without restraint. But is the Hindu widow allowed, however tender her age or miserable her condition, to take another husband? She is precluded under the ban of excommunication from fixing her affections and love upon another person whom she may choose to marry. Her grief and wailings at the death of her husband who was all in all to her are indescribable. The retrospect of her past happy life, and the prospect of the future miseries attending the widowed state rise up in succession before her mental vision and leave her a prey to intense agony and grief. Not content with this unjust and cruel prohibition, the Hindus subject the poor creature to a thousand inflictions, humiliating and unbearable in the extreme, and which no man can recount without a tear in his eyes. Among the superior classes, whether they be Marathi or Goozerathi-speaking Hindus, the widow, immediately after the death of her lord, is made to sit before a barber, who, in strict regard to his profession, feels not a particle of compassion in removing the beautiful crown of hair that made the human face appear divine. This beautiful ornament is taken off, and she appears the ugliest creature in the world. The ornaments of gold and silver that bedecked her person and set her beauty to advantage are taken off, and the "red powder which painted her forehead in a point" as the mark of the existence of her lord is rubbed off. The fine apparel which had adorned her person is changed into a coarse cloth which she is obliged to wear till she is no more. Hindu females are inordinately fond of ornaments and jewels. Even the wife and the daughter of a miserable mechanic are found to possess trinkets of silver, if not of gold or pearls.

From the day of the death of her husband commence the widow's sufferings and privations. She is made to employ herself in the performance of devotional austerities which know no end. Constant fasting and bathing, abstaining from the use of certain articles of food, and going round the *tulshi* (a shrub venerated by the Hindus) or some idol in a temple, are the mortifications she is to inflict upon herself. At the celebration of certain joyous occasions which so frequently engage the attention and occupy the time of the wife of a living husband she is not a guest, for her appearance on all such occasions is considered to be a bad omen. It is the pride of the wife, and she thinks it her peculiar privilege to attend on all such occasions when invited; but the widow loses this of all the privileges most dear to her by the death of her husband. Even at the marriage ceremony of her brothers or sisters she cannot, consistently with the superstition prevailing among the Hindus, take a lead or join other females who because their husbands are living can enjoy all the reasonable freedom and pleasures of life. The Hindus invariably consider it an auspicious omen to come across the wife of a living husband when they leave home for the accomplishment of their intended purpose; but if they happen to come across a widow they despair of success in the design, and proceed with reluctance or return back to curse the widow. Hence Hindu widows systematically withhold themselves on all occasions and at all times. Even dear parents and brethren would not allow the widowed daughter or sister to come across or stand in the way when they are going out on purpose. This degrading superstition of the Hindus is a source of unspeakable sorrow to the suffering widow. Unlike the wife of a living husband the widow-girl is abstinent and reserved. She cannot familiarly talk with her dearest and nearest relatives. Her every word and movement are subject to uncharitable construction. Among the Brahmins her diet is rigidly regulated. She is welcome to a meal only once a day; and she must content herself with some unwholesome eatables in the evening merely to prevent the cravings of hunger. She must devote her life exclusively to religious and melancholy contemplation, and spend her days, if convenient, in pilgrimages to some holy shrines. She is considered as a being wholly unfit for any of the duties of her life.

A girl who is widowed at a tender age and knew not what conjugal happiness is, is not subjected to the humiliations above described immediately after the death of her husband. Until she arrives at the age of maturity she is shown some regard by her parents and relatives. Her natural ornament, the hair, is allowed to remain until that time. She is not prevented from wearing her usual ornaments and apparel. This state of the girl in her early widowhood is treated with some indulgence even by that superior class of the Hindus—the Brahmins. Among the Goozrathees, whose creed and habits of living differ but very little from those of the Marathi Hindus, widows even at a tender age are not prohibited from frequenting the temples and the *mandirs* of Maharajas—the incarnate gods. They are, on the contrary, encouraged and advised, as the sure means of salvation, to go to the *mandir* and worship and prostrate before the man-god whose known character has secured a lasting place for that class of men in the annals of India. The practice of frequenting the temples is not so extensively prevalent among the Marathi Hindus, though females—especially young widows—among them are not wanting who go daily as a rule to temples to hear the *puran* or *kirtun* of the Hindu preacher. It is patent to all that these *puranies* are anything but moral men. Their line of life has a twofold object—to make money and to seduce young females. A reference to files of vernacular prints will furnish in abundance examples of young widows having been led into inextricable labyrinths of guilt and misery by the Hindu *puranies* and preachers. The prohibition of widow re-marriage entails upon the widow and her relatives an amount of misery and disgrace of which no description can convey an adequate idea to a foreign reader. Even a highly educated man who is void of moral principles is not seldom found beguiled in the temptations of this world. A female, whether educated or otherwise, when widowed in the very flower of youth, however respectable her parentage, or whatever the high position and fame of her deceased lord, cannot, in the very nature of humanity, desire to live and die a widow. She ardently wishes, though not apparently for fear of incurring the supposed disgrace attached to widow re-marriage, that she herself and others like her could be permitted to marry another husband. Can such a widow, in the very prime of life, however vigilantly watched and rigorously engaged in the performance of austere duties, stand a proof against that temptation which is most difficult to conquer? Whether in the superior or middle classes of the Hindus, where the re-marriage of a widow is prohibited, the amount of sin is incredible. Where the widow is not dead to all sense of shame she carries on intrigues in a way to elude notice, and it is not seldom that such an intercourse has proved eventually detrimental to her life. In conformity with the natural law sexual intercourse, whether legitimate or illicit, must some time or other bring home to the mother a child. When the widow is thus situated, she tries all the means in her power and in that of her lover to conceal the fact from the world; but when one of these proves unsuccessful she must pay for it the penalty of death either by recourse to suicide or by an attempt to destroy the child in the womb. Elopements and seductions of various shades, sickening to describe, are the result of the prohibition of the widow's re-marriage. Parents are known to have killed themselves by poison and drowning in consequence of the disgrace brought upon them by the conduct of their widowed daughters. Infanticide among the Hindus other than the Rajpoots may be traced to this cause. It was to check the progress of adultery and save widows from the degradation of a profligate life that sutteeism seems to have taken its rise.

Besides the custom of baby-marriage as the source of early widowhood, there has been another practice among the Hindus which brings untimely widowhood to the poor wife. An old widower with one foot in the grave, especially among the Brahmins and the Banyans, is wedded to a girl of a tender age. In such a case the parents of the girl are actuated by mercenary motives in disposing of their child to an old man who, infatuated by an impotent love or by a strong desire to beget an heir to his property, grudges no amount of money, however large, for the purchase of the girl. The girl may be said to be widowed from the moment of her union with that man. The pitiable disparity of age between the sexes naturally causes discontent in the bride, who may not improperly take the hoary husband for her great-grandfather. Facts are known of such unions having ultimately proved the ruin and disgrace of both the families. To part with a daughter for gold to an old man whose days are numbered is to purchase for the value of that article eternal widowhood with its concomitant evils for one's child. Parents capable of such a deed of atrocity are monsters in human shape. Such a transaction of sale and purchase is a species of infanticide which is unhappily not cognizable by law.

The married girl after the departure of her husband from this world lives generally with her parents or brethren, if they be able enough to pay for her maintenance. Here too her life is a life of misery. The once affectionate and loving parents grow gradually indifferent and lukewarm in their affections. There are some who deeply feel for the condition of their daughters, and who would endeavour at any cost to make the object of their solicitude and tender care happy. But the tyrant custom of the prohibition of the widow re-marriage is an insuperable bar in their way. They have not the moral courage to break through the bondage of caste-system to re-settle their dear child by wedding her to a worthy man not belonging to their caste. Thus when the widow is destined to drag her single existence under her parent's roof, she becomes by lapse of time an object of less kindness and affection even on the part of her parents. The household concerns, not excluding the duties of a menial, fall to her share. She must act as a cook and as a maid of all work. Her sisters-in-law, if her brothers be living, do not unfrequently treat her with unkindness, and regard her with a jealous eye, if she happens to be in the good graces of her parents. If everything be kindness and love on the part of her parents, she feels nevertheless a kind of dependent and uneasy existence. But if she lives with the parents of her deceased husband, she is treated as a creature who is little better than a beast. If the bereaved parents be kind and affectionate, they show some regard to her wants and comforts. But such good parents-in-law are few and far between. The Hindu law of inheritance is not more indulgent to the widow. After the demise of the husband she is not entitled to anything more than bare maintenance and a little money for holy purposes.

So much with regard to widow girls. Now those who lose their husbands in an advanced age and are blessed with a son or sons, are better situated in comparison. They are not exposed to such sufferings and privations as usually fall to the lot of the widow-girl. The son, if kind and educated, gives every comfort in his power to his mother and makes her happy for the rest of her days; but if he is cruel and ignorant, her fate is sad indeed. In the absence of a son, she lives with her daughter and son-in-law, who, if they be kind and well-disposed, do not grudge her protection. The condition of a Hindu female when left to her own resources after the death of her husband is very hard. Unlike her sisters in the West she has not obtained that education in India which enables the European lady to live independent of others. Her European sister can act as a school-mistress; a literary contributor; a teacher of music, of painting and drawing, and by knitting, &c. Knowledge and practice of these well-nigh independent professions furnish the lady with ample means to support herself and a small family. Such is not the case of Hindu females, and consequently a poor supportless widow has no other alternative than to submit with Christian resignation to the drudgery of cookery, or grinding, or to some other menial life.

To be brief, the widow lives a life of toil and mortifications. From morn to eve she has something or other to do. Domestic drudgery is her inseparable doom. If she is able to read she may spend a leisure which is short and hard-earned in the perusal of a *pothee*, containing absurd tales in honour of some Hindu gods or imaginary deities. Not knowing anything beyond the knowledge of alphabets, and brought up in a religion and among the people devoted to the worship of stones and beasts, she cannot possibly soar to the truth of one eternal God to the exclusion of others. Ideas and sentiments early imbibed grow strong as she grows in years, and leave her to the end of her life a blind believer in all the superstitions and absurdities of the Hindu religion.

The state of a Goozerathi widow is exactly similar to that of a Marathi widow, except in one or two points which we have mentioned above.

It is a subject of gratification that the enlightened portion of the Hindus who deeply feel for the grievances of their females have now, though late in the day, taken a practical step for the emancipation of the widow. The first and foremost among these is our distinguished countryman of Calcutta, Baboo Ishverchundra Vidya Sagur Pandit. What he has actually done and

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has been doing in the cause of the widow, has never yet been performed by any man. All his great learning and his untiring personal labours he has cheerfully brought to the task; and though not a very wealthy man, he has spent an amount of money in the cause which would put to shame a millionaire of the land. He is the type of a true patriot and a philanthropist, and his exertions, aided by the enlightened Hindus of Bengal, have saved many a female from the miseries of eternal widowhood. Among the superior classes of Hindus in that part of India widow re-marriages have been effected in spite of vigorous opposition and persecution; and be it said to the credit of the progressive Brahmos that they have brought about intermarriage and widow re-marriage together.

It is some satisfaction to the Hindus of Western India that they have found an advocate of widows in the person of Mr. Vishnoo Parasharam Shastree, whose personal and intellectual exertions in the cause of the suffering widow are an honour to him. He has lately brought into existence a society in Bombay for the introduction of the widow re-marriage, and he has succeeded within a short time in effecting one. It is hoped that his efforts, assisted by those of the Association, will do a world of good to the Hindu widow, whose sufferings have now begun to be felt over the great part of India.

"Time is the greatest innovator of all."

KATTIAWAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJKOTE, 20TH JUNE.

The weather continues monsoonish, but much rain has not fallen. The thunder and lightning we have had was something terrific. A cultivator named Cassim of village Harmutees, in the Morbee State, was struck by lightning on the 9th instant and killed *instanter*. He was, at the time of being struck, walking along his field, followed by a boy and a pair of bullocks who were knocked down by a shock but not injured.

The Thakore of Mullee, Purmar Shree Wukutsingjee died on the 17th instant after a lingering illness of about three months. He was a chief who held fourth class jurisdiction, and not having left male issue, he will be succeeded by his brother [illegible], aged about thirty years.

The writer of this has been intimately acquainted with the deceased chief, and is therefore in a position to say that he was a highly intelligent and amiable man, who attended personally to the administration of his State, which is in a prosperous condition. It is to be hoped his successor will benefit by the excellent example set him, and follow in the footsteps of his late brother. The annual revenue of the State is estimated at a lakh of rupees.

Owing to Colonel Law's assumption of the duties of Political Agent, each of the assistants has had a step, but they will continue in charge of their respective districts, except Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, who will receive charge of the northern district in addition to his other duties.

The Naghur community, who met in committee to decide the question whether the lad referred to in one of my communications was justified in using cod liver oil or not, have decided against him, and sentenced him and others who ate and drank with him during the period he used the forbidden medicine, to fast for a whole day and thus expiate the offence.

BOMBAY.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Apis, bound for Bombay, left Suez last Wednesday afternoon.

Small Cause Court.—During April last 82 suits were filed in the Small Cause Court under the extended jurisdiction; and last month 72 suits were filed.

Mr. Maneckshaw Dhunjeeshaw has been appointed Acting Probationary Inspector of Police, 4th class, B. B. and C. I. Railway, vice Mr. P. Hewett, suspended.

Accident.—On Wednesday last a portion of a rock on the Nowrojee Hill fell down, and two native lads who were walking along the road were severely injured. The boys were taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Disorderly Behaviour.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday fined Francis Pereira, a seaman, twenty rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, for being drunk and disorderly in a public place.

Ahmednuggur Collectorate.—From the weather report of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June, we learn that sowing operations had commenced in places where sufficient rain had fallen. The state of public health was good.

Mr. J. B. Morgan, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent, Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey, is allowed leave for 14 days from the 1st proximo, for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay to appear before the Central Vernacular Examination Committee, for examination in Marathi.

The Aurora.—We are requested to correct an error in the advertisement, published yesterday, offering a reward of £500 for proof of the suspected offence in connection with this ship. The Aurora was described as "of Liverpool," but she is "of London." There are several vessels belonging to Liverpool bearing the same name.

A new European Solicitor.—Mr. Leslie Crawford (a brother we believe of Mr. A. T. Crawford) who has just come from England, was on Tuesday sworn as a solicitor of the High Court before Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Crawford has entered into partnership with Mr. Leathes, and the designation of the firm will be Leathes and Crawford.

Gamblers.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, nine natives were fined Rs. 10 each for gambling in public places.—Mr. Showell yesterday sentenced a Hindoo lad, aged about fourteen years, named Balla Nursey, to receive five stripes, for being found gaming with dice and money on a public thoroughfare.

Poona Collectorate.—The weather report of the Poona Collectorate for the fortnight ending June 15, informs us that the fall of rain was generally good throughout the collectorate, and sowing operations were being carried on. The health both of men and cattle was good throughout the collectorate, with the exception of the Seeroor talook, where fever slightly prevailed.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 95th Regiment at the Colaba Bandstand this evening, weather permitting:—

Overture	Ruler of Spirits	Weber.
Selection	Gemma di Vergy	Donizetti.
Valse	Pandekten	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Ile de Tulipatan	Offenbach.
Galop	Hit and Miss	Hervé.

Illicit Sale of Liquors.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Eduljee Sorabjee was charged with having sold liquors by retail without a license. A European had called at the Parsee's shop and sent in the driver of the buggy for a bottle of brandy. He received it and then information was given to Mr. Moffat, Superintendent of Police. Defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

Mr. Nagindas Toolsidas Marphatia, LL.B., has been granted sunuds authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the courts of the Tanna, Rutnagiri, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Khandeish, and Sattara districts. Mr. Ramchundra Mahadeva Vaidya has been authorized to practise as a pleader in the courts of the Rutnagiri district, and Mr. Bulwantrao Mahadeva Tamane as a pleader in the courts of the Tanna district.

A Correction.—In our report yesterday of the case of the Commercial Bank Corporation, against Mr. and Mrs. Dadabhoy Byramjee, tried before Mr. O'Leary, at the Small Cause Court, it was stated that on application, speedy execution was granted. This was an error. No such application nor any such order was made. A decree was passed in the usual manner. No execution can issue against a married lady in a civil suit.

The Busses.—A correspondent writes that he would "feel obliged to the Omnibus and General Conveyance Company if they put two omnibuses on the Girgaum side, one to start at half past nine as usual and the other at a quarter to ten, instead of one, as at present, which is always filled up the moment it comes to its stand, while persons waiting in hopes of getting room in it are disappointed, particularly in this season when they cannot take their seats on the top of an omnibus."

Illegal possession of Opium.—A Court of Petty Sessions was held in the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Connon, senior magistrate, Captain Pryce, master attendant, and Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos on the bench, when Syedoo Syed Eman was charged with having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than one-quarter of a Surat seer. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or suffer imprisonment for forty days.

The Twenty-five Lakh Loan.—The suit brought by the Bank of Bombay against the Bank of Hindostan to recover from that bank its share of the famous loan of 25 lakhs of rupees to Mr. Premchund Roychund was, it will be remembered, decided in favour of the plaintiffs. Yesterday, on the motion of the Advocate General for the plaintiffs, and by consent of Mr. McCulloch for the defendants, the Hon. the Chief Justice formally entered decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,16,318-11-0 with costs, and simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of the judgment till payment—the decree being without prejudice to the right of the defendants to assert on appeal that there is no sum due from them to the plaintiffs.

More Reductions.—We understand that some reductions are to be made in the Alienation Department shortly.—*Poona Observer.*

His Excellency the Governor's levee at the New Council House.—As we previously announced his Excellency the Governor held a levee yesterday (22d) at 12 o'clock at the new Council House. A guard of honor from Her Majesty's 9th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of an European officer, received his Excellency at the entrance of the Council House. The levee was well attended both by military officers and civilians. A number of Chieftains and Sirdars of the Deccan, and native commissioned officers of the different regiments which are stationed here, also attended. The new Council House is well furnished and decorated.—*Ibid.*

The Government of India having approved of the Warrant Officers of the Barrack Department being placed on the same footing as other Warrant Officers while on furlough, G. G. O. No. 158, of 24th February 1869, is declared to be equally applicable to the former, who will receive 50 per cent. of their consolidated salaries, under similar circumstances.—*Government Gazette.*

It is notified that Commissioned and Warrant Officers travelling on military duty by rail at their own expense, including those proceeding on, or returning from, leave on medical certificate, are entitled to travel in first and second class carriages respectively at second and third class fares. This, however, is subject to the limitation *that Commissioned Officers only* are to travel first class with second class tickets, and *Warrant Officers*, second class with third class tickets.—*Ibid.*

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 21st June, was 239, being 79 less than in the preceding week, 56 less than the total of the week ending 22nd June 1869, and 82 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 57 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	2	2	...	5	1	1	1	16	2
Esplanade	7,869	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Market	75,402	1	4	...	1	4	1	...	15	6
Mandwee	41,152	2	2	...	3	3	1	...	16	9
Chuckla	41,442	1	8	...	3	6	5	...	26	7
Oomburkharee	63,029	3	1	...	3	4	4	...	21	9
Dongree	60,259	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	1
Dhobeetalao	71,795	1	2	1	2	1	...	1	11	...
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	6	5
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	6	1	2	1	1	...	14	...
Kharatalao	23,454	1	5	...	1	2	2	...	14	6
Koombarwara	23,085	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	7	3
Khetwaree	29,177	...	9	...	5	...	2	...	19	...
Girgaum	21,505	1	3	...	3	...	2	...	11	...
Chowpatee	6,184	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Walkeshwur	16,034	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Tarwaree	9,482	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	13	...	4	2	1	...	21	1
Parel	7,002	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	1
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seo	12,078	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
Mahim	19,459	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Worlee	10,211	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Bombay	816,562	15	76	2	37	29	26	3	239	57
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		27	133	10	27	43	34	8	321	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. dis not specified here.)	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	2	4	...	2	1	1	...	16	2
Brahmin	1	3	...	3	1	1	...	10	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	...
Hindoo of other Caste	4	35	...	18	14	12	3	104	19
Hindoo out-caste	...	7	...	5	...	2	...	14	1
Mussulman	5	17	1	5	11	6	...	59	25
Parsee	1	6	1	2	...	1	...	18	4
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Native-Christian	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	2
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Chinese	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15	76	2	37	29	26	3	239	57
Corresponding week 1869	34	56	7	26	80	39	2	295	51

PASSENGERS FROM LIVERPOOL.

The s.s. Bolivar, 1,576 tons, Captain Joseph Baker arrived yesterday from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general [illegible] passengers:—Mr. Smyth, Mrs. Weir and son, and Mr. J. Damane. The vessel is not bound to this por, but for Madras and Calcutta, and has run into Bombay to have her boilers repaired.

SHIPPING.

The Ship Kenyon, 1198 tons, Captain W. H. Jenkins, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 6,828 bales of cotton.

The Ship Castle Avon, 823 tons, Captain J. Shields, arrived yesterday from Gopalpore with a cargo of rice. She spoke the ships Earl Russell and Attila.

The Ship Tanjore, 960 tons, Captain W. H. Cobbs, arrived yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice and teak timber. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A meeting of the Senate was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 16th June.

The Vice-Chancellor (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs), after briefly stating the circumstances relating to the change of site, proposed that the following recommendation of the Syndicate be approved, viz.:—"That the site for the University buildings, offered in exchange by Government for that on which the foundation-stone was laid, be accepted on the following terms:—I. That the range of buildings on Rampart Row (on sites C, D, and D marked on plan) shall be public offices, not private buildings. II. That the back of these buildings be of such a style of architecture as to thoroughly harmonize with the University buildings. III. That the archway entrance in the middle be of an imposing description, containing not less than a carriage way of 20 feet and 2 footways of 10 feet each."

The proposition was seconded by Colonel J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.

It was proposed as an amendment by R. A. Dallas, LL.D., and seconded by Narayan Vasudevji, Esq.:—

"That the Senate do not agree to the proposal of the Syndicate."

After some discussion the amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

The following letter from the Honourable Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy and Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., president and secretary of the Ellis Testimonial Committee, offering rupees (7,206) seven thousand two hundred and six, for founding a scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 per month, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, was then read:—

"To James Taylor, Esq., Registrar of the Bombay University.

"Sir,—On the departure from Bombay of the Honourable Mr. Ellis about this time last year to take up his appointment of a member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General, the native friends and admirers of that gentleman met together at the residence of Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy to give public expression to the respect and esteem they entertained for him. Amongst several resolutions which were then passed expressive of the deep sense the meeting entertained of the valuable services of the Honourable Mr. Ellis to this presidency, and of his friendship and attachment to the natives, there was one which proposed to raise a fund by public subscriptions, and to perpetuate his name by founding a scholarship in connection with the Bombay University.

"In accordance with that resolution, rupees (7,445) seven thousand four hundred and forty-five have been subscribed, and in forwarding the accompanying cheque after deducting expenses, for rupees (7,206) seven thousand two hundred and six, on the National Bank of India, we beg that the Senate of the Bombay University will be pleased to accept the sum for investment in four per cent. Government promissory notes, and that from the annual interest that will be realized therefrom to award annually a monthly scholarship of the value of rupees twenty-five, bearing the name of the Honourable Mr. Ellis, to the most successful scholar in the English language and literature at the annual B. A. examination.

"We have the honour to be, &c., Munguldass Nathoobhoy, president Ellis Testimonial Committee; Dossabhoy Framjee, honorary secretary Ellis Testimonial Committee.

"Bombay, 19th April 1870."

It was proposed by C. E. Fox, M.A., and seconded by Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.:—

"That this endowment in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."—Carried unanimously.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—23RD JUNE.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Buggy License.—Framjee Manockjee, a hack buggy driver, was charged with plying a buggy without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined ten rupees.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 23rd June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 23rd June, 10-25 A.M.; via Turkey, 22nd June, 3-49 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 22nd June, 3-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 23rd June, 9-30 P.M.; America via Russia, 22nd June, 11 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

MR. KNIGHT AND THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As your quotations from the *Indian Economist* have drawn upon me another attack from the *Times of India*, you will perhaps do me the favour to publish the following brief remarks thereon.

I appeal to the public then, whether it is not an abuse of journalistic power for your contemporary to make these attacks upon me where I have no means of replying to them, while he takes no steps to determine our respective rights under the agreement between us, although he is entitled, by its terms, to £10,000 damages if his complaints are well-founded. It is absolutely false to say that the publication of the *Economist* is an infraction of my agreement with the *Times of India*. Your contemporary knows this as well as I do, but he knows also—and I am afraid counts upon—the fact that it is only necessary to repeat a slander confidently to get half the world to believe in it as a truth.

Your contemporary himself forces me to publish the journal in Calcutta, and then speaks of it as a pretended Calcutta journal. I think everybody knows that the *Economist* is prepared in Bombay, but because of the jealous hostility of the *Times of India* has to be published in Calcutta.—Your obedient servant,

R. KNIGHT,
Proprietor *Indian Economist.*

Bombay, 23rd June 1870.

A TINDAL DODGING HIS CONSIGNEE.

A case, involving a rather ingenious plan adopted by a tindal of a pattimar to dodge his consignee was brought to light in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee on Wednesday. The pattimar lately arrived in Bombay, and the tindal reported having had to throw a quantity of his cargo overboard, but one of the crew made a report to the owner of the cargo and the tindal and crew are now charged with misappropriation of the goods.

The informant, Tar Mahomed Hajee Arby, a partner of the firm of Hajee Sally Mahomed Arby Bombay, laid an information to the effect that in the month of April last Hajee Hamed Sawood, a Mahomedan merchant in Cochin, shipped on board the pattimar Hurrypursad 617 robbins of dry cocoanut kernels, 11,900 pamcha cocoanuts, 9,760 roomda cocoanuts, 247 bundles of coir, and 2 robbins of sharkfins, to be delivered to informant's firm in Bombay. The pattimar arrived in Bombay on 11th June, and Dhunjee the tindal reported to the informant that some of his goods (61 robbins of copra and 199 bundles of coir) had been jettisoned near Gaygur for the safety of the vessel during a storm which he had encountered there. The vessel had now left Bombay, but informant learned from one Sabhajee Babjee, one of the crew, that she encountered no storm or hard weather to necessitate the cargo being thrown overboard, but that the Kolees of the crew and some of the Mahratta sailors had conspired to appropriate to their own use a portion of the cargo, and that on the 12th June, whilst in Bombay harbour, they carried away from the pattimar to Tanna, in a large boat, all the missing goods except 9 robbins of copra and 60 bundles of coir. These last had been thrown overboard by these men near Kennery without any cause and with the view of supporting their allegation that the goods short had in fact been jettisoned. Informant therefore charged Dhunjee, the tindal, and ten of the crew (four Mahrattas and six Kolees) with having committed criminal breach of trust and misappropriation, and asked that warrants might be issued for their apprehension and transmitted to Tanna for execution.

The man from the pattimar Sabhajee Babjee gave a statement to a similar effect, and giving an account of the proceedings on board.

The Magistrate granted warrants as prayed for.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A RAILWAY PEON.

On Wednesday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Byculla Railway station respecting the death of Balloo Raghoo, a railway police sepoy, who was killed by a railway train passing over him.

Henry James Robinson sworn—I am an engine-driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and live at Parell. About 12-30 p.m. to-day I left the Dadur Junction railway station in charge of an engine, and I was proceeding towards the Carnac Bunder. My engine was attached to ten waggons and a brake-van. I was driving the engine, tender foremost. I know that it is contrary to the B. B. and C. I. printed regulations to run tender foremost. When we run over the G. I. P. line, we run according to the G. I. P. printed regulations. I have been furnished with a copy of these regulations. I have read and am aware of rule 17, which states no engine-driver shall run his engine, tender foremost, without the written orders of the Locomotive Superintendent or unless in case of unavoidable necessity. Mine was a case of unavoidable [illegible] Station. I was approaching Byculla station at the speed of about six miles an hour, and passed through the station and drove to Carnac Bunder without being aware that anything unusual had occurred. Just as I approached the place where the deceased's body is now lying, there passed on the down line the sweepings train. I was keeping a good look-out. The signals were against me, and I whistled two or three times and shut off steam about the place where the deceased's body now is. I did not see the deceased. I went down to Boree Bunder, when I was informed that the deceased had been killed about 1-30 p.m. I then examined my engine and found blood on the inside and outside of the point of the cattle-guard. I found a piece of flesh on the brake-shaft of the tender. I had no idea I had run over the deceased.

Kessering Ballaram said—I am a maistree of bricklayers working at the culvert under the G. I. P. Railway near Byculla Station. About 12 o'clock to-day I was superintending the laying of the new drain close to the line. I saw the deceased standing between the rails of the up-line. He was looking at the sweepings train, which was approaching on the down line. He was standing between the rails of the up-line, about twenty-five yards from me and nearer Byculla station than I was. I saw the sweepings train coming and watched it, as when that train passes I leave off work. As the sweepings train was passing me on the down line I saw another train pass along the up-line. When the sweepings train had passed, a railway sepoy named Thackorepersad called my attention to the body of the deceased. It was lying between the rails of the up-line about ten or twelve paces from where I had seen him standing. He had received dreadful injuries. His foot was cut off, and there was a great wound on the forehead, and the ground between the rails was covered with blood. He was quite dead. I had seen the train advancing on the up-line from the level crossing near the haystacks. I did not notice whether it was coming rapidly. I did not hear the engine whistle, as my attention was not particularly directed towards it. I was thinking all the time to leave off my work when the sweepings train passed. The deceased was preventing people crossing the line at this culvert. I don't know why he stood between the lines.

A number of other witnesses were examined.

Verdict—That the deceased lost his life by having been accidentally run over by a railway train.

INSOLVENTS.

Petitions have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, chapter XXI.:—

Jose Luis Xavier Soares, who lately carried on business as a merchant in Liverpool and Manchester in partnership with Andrew Moncrief Burns and Henry Francis Soares under the name and style of Soares, Burns and Company; and at Bombay under the name and style of Soares Brothers and Co.

Bhicoo Jairam, a dealer in betelnut and leaves.

Gopal Canoo, a peon.

Mahomed Ally Surruf Ally, Muluckjee Keekabhoy, Surruf Ally Keekabhoy and Husonally Surruf Ally, dealers in firewood.

Gova Vusta, a tobacco retailer.

Buckajee Suckroojee and Namdew Buckajee, the first named insolvent is a cloth weaver and seller, and the second is unemployed.

Kesowjee Megjee, a Guzerathi metta.

Apa Mahaloojee and Bapoo Mahaloojee, the first named insolvent is in the service of one Goolam Rusool Mohidin, and the second a vegetable seller.

Peter Francisco de Souza, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Co. at Egutpoora.

Jamsetjee Naserwanjee, unemployed.

John Barretto, lately traded as a general merchant under the name and firm of John Barretto and Co.

Naroba Luxumonjee, a coach builder.

Shaikoo Meeya bin Ally Sab, a timber merchant.

Bhugwandass Soonderjee, unemployed.

Jose Valentino Affonso, unemployed.

Atmaram Raghoba and Casinath Raghoba, who lately carried on business as contractors in partnership with Bapoojee Cooverjee under the name of Bapoojee Cooverjee.

Caloo Pithajee Patell Gawcowar, a chunam vendor.

Muthooradass Trustnaram, a metta in the service of Jetta Valubjee.

John Linn Pereira, an overseer (at present unemployed).

Edward Thomas, (native Christian) a clerk, at present unemployed.

Crustna Mahadjee, a milkman.

Bhanjee Madhowjee, who lately traded as a general merchant under the name and firm of Motilal Dyaram and Veerchund Madhowjee.

Luckhumsey Sewjee, who lately traded as a general merchant in partnership with Khetsey Sewjee and Sewjee Gungajul under the name and firm of Culliansjee Khetsey; and subsequently traded on his own account in Bombay, Dhollera, Mowa, Coompta, Vingorla, Barsey, and Sholapoor, under the name and firm of Luckhumsey Sewjee and Company.

Saduck Hajeebhoy, a baker.

Venayeck Trimbuck, unemployed.

Bazonjee Rustomjee, a compositor.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD JUNE.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Gambling.—Dewjee Parpia and six others were charged with gambling with dice and money in a public place, and were fined ten rupees each.—Mahomed Alma and Bheemia Jeemia were each fined in the sum of ten rupees for a similar offence.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 23rd June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 19 cents.

Carwar, 23rd June, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·93, rainfall 46 cents.

Cannanore, 23rd June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer [illegible], barometer 30·000, rainfall 2 inches 16 cents.

Mangalore, 23rd June, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 81.

ENQUIRY REGARDING THE LOSS OF THE AURORA.

SECOND DAY: WEDNESDAY.

The Marine Court, comprising John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Commander Nathaniel Stewart of the P. and O. Co.'s service, appointed by the Government of Bombay to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the ship Aurora on the morning of the 12th inst., about 55 miles N. W. by W. of the outer light ship, resumed the enquiry in the Fort Police Court this morning.

Mr. Peile, acting Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government; Mr. Farran (instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter) to watch the case on behalf of the underwriters; Dr. Dallas to watch the case on behalf of Captain Harriott of the Aurora; Mr. Chalk to watch the case on behalf of Messrs. Elmstone, Whitwell & Co., the brokers for the Aurora; and Mr. Hore for several of the European and native shippers.

After the further examination of Captain Harriott (already reported in the *Bombay Gazette*), the following witnesses were called:—

George Anderson, on examination by Mr. Peile, deposed—I was chief officer of the Aurora. I hold a certificate as first mate from the Board of Trade. It was dated Liverpool four years ago; it was lost in the ship. We commenced to take in cargo for the home voyage on 10th March. It was my duty to take it on board and keep a tally of it. I kept the cargo book; it was lost. It was kept in a desk, a fixture in my cabin. The carpenter saved my log-book. I saved nothing from the desk. We took in a complete cargo and finished on 9th June. The cargo consisted of cotton, wool, coir, and nuts. I have been in Bombay once before, as second officer. On this occasion the bales seemed all right as usual. The ship was full all below the maindeck. All the cotton and wool was in pressed bales, and was all perfectly dry when shipped. The ship's [illegible] lazarette; the sails were in my charge, the ship's stores in charge of the second officer, the steward, and carpenter, and we all had access to the lazarette. One mode of access was through the door in the passage, and another by the scuttle at the top of the sky-light. I sometimes went one way and sometimes another way. There was a grating between the upper and lower lazarette. The lower lazarette was divided from the rest of the t'weendecks by a bulkhead with a door in it. That door was shut. The grating between the upper and lower lazarette was down, one of the ventilators went through the upper lazarette, the lower lazarette, and then into the lower hold. It was a starboard ventilator. There was no communication between the ventilator and the lowerer lazarette. The present ventilator went down to the lower lazarette and no further. The upper lazarette was ventilated through the scuttle at the top and the scuttle in the two alleyways and the door in the cabin. Cotton, and, I think, one bale of wool and some nuts, were stowed at the lower lazarette. Ship's stores, provisions, sails, oil paint, and a small drop of turpentine were stowed in the upper lazarette. The upper lazarette was not full, but it was nearly full. The turpentine was in a tin can. I don't think there was a gallon of turpentine. The grating in the lower lazarette was covered with sails. Some parts of the heaps of sails went from deck to deck, some not so far. Coals were stowed in one alleyway, and salt provisions in the other. No one could get through the alleyway where the coals were into the lazarette, but a person could get through the alleyway where the salt provisions were. The scuttle in this alleyway was simply fastened by a clasp, so that any one could open it. It went on hinges like a door. The scuttle at the top of the lazarette was a skylight, and we lashed it after leaving port. It was lashed before we left the harbour. There were two small doors to it. They were too small for any one to get through. We left the harbour on the 11th, about 10 o'clock. Everything went on straight all that day and all that night. My watches were from 8 to 12 at night, and from 4 to 8 in the morning. We were making a North-West by West course. We did not take any soundings. I went on deck at 4 o'clock in the morning. I could not then see the land. The ship was doing a little. The wind was light after daylight. I saw some buggalows. Some were some distance off, others were close. The captain was on deck during a portion of the morning watch. The last I saw of him was about seven or a quarter past seven. I did not see him again on deck till the alarm of fire was given. I did that morning smell turpentine on board. This was about seven or a little before. I was walking aft on the top of the upper lazarette when I smelt the turpentine. I smelt it only very lightly. I called one of the boys aft (Robert Buddel), and sent him down into the lazarette. He went down the after cabin stairs and through the door leading into the lazarette from the cabin passage. He was absent about three minutes. He came straight back to where I was. He came back the same way. He said the bung was out of the turpentine can. I asked him if he had put it back again, and he said he had. I took no further notice of it. My watch was over at 8 o'clock. I then went down to call the second officer, whose berth was in the forepart of the cabin house on the port side. I heard a noise which I thought [illegible] from aloft. [illegible] was the man at the wheel. When I went to call the second officer, I went along the top of the port alleyway. I neither smelt nor saw anything at that time in the shape of fire or smoke. I had been all my watch on the top of the upper lazarette, except occasionally going forward. If there had been any smoke issuing from the scuttle or the two ventilators I must have seen it. When I went into the fore cabin I smelt no smoke. The starboard ventilator was the only ventilator into the lower hold. The port ventilator led to the lower lazarette. The only other means of ventilation into the 'tween-decks was the chain locker. I noticed no smoke coming out of the chain locker that morning. When I heard the man at the wheel cry out, I ran aft on either the port or starboard alleyway, I can't say which. I went on to the lazarette deck. The captain and the man at the wheel were there. I am not quite certain whether the carpenter was there. I saw volumes of smoke coming out of the sky-light at the top of the lazarette. The captain closed the two ventilating doors of the lazarette scuttle. I did not notice any smoke coming out of the ventilators. The flames then came out of the scuttle mixed with the smoke. The captain then ordered the boat to be put out as soon. As I heard the order to get out the boat, I went to superintend getting her out. I went forward over the alleyway. I did not notice at that time any part of the cabin house was on fire. I did not see any smoke coming from the cabin house. The boat was on the roof of the house forward, and we had to get tackles to heave her over the side. As soon as she was over the side I ran to my cabin in the fore part of the cabin house to see if I could save anything. I found my room then full of smoke. I did not look further aft, and saw no sign of fire there. I pulled my chest out of my room on to the deck. I went back again to save the ship's papers. As soon as I put foot in the cabin I felt the heat on my face, and my cabin was then in flames. I next saw the captain at the rail, abaft the fore rigging. At that time the ship aft was all in flames. The spanker was gone, and the topsails were in flames. The captain then ordered all hands into the boat. The captain had told the steward and cook to get water and provision into the boat. We put a keg of water into the boat, and we got some bread from the forecastle. I and an able-bodied seaman known by the name of Nicol then went aft, and pulled a boat sail from off the top of the cabin house. The roof of the cabin house was not then in flames, the fire was coming out of the windows. We lowered the sail down into the boat, and then went into the boat ourselves. I am not certain whether the captain went into the boat before or after me. We all thought then that the ship was going down by the stern. She appeared to be down by the stern more than she was by the head. When I heard the sound as of block falling, it was far off, and a dull sort of sound. It was useless to attempt to put out the fire, therefore we took no steps to put it out. If we had attempted to put it out we would have lost our lives; it was such a rapid affair.

Mr. Connon—You don't know what might have happened.

Witness (to Mr. Peile)—I heard no second explosion. I saw no signs of the deck bursting up. When we got into the boat a discussion took place as to the cause of the fire, but no opinion was arrived at. We shoved off the boat, and lay by the vessel for an hour or an hour and half. The flames then reached as far as the mainmast. The mainmast itself was not on fire. We then observed a buggalow about five or six miles off. I could not see any land at this time. We went to the buggalow and went on board with about fifteen of the crew. As soon as we went on board the buggalow, the master, the second officer, the carpenter, and several of the crew returned to the burning vessel. When the captain left the buggalow to return, I could see that the mizenmast was gone. The ship was drifting from us, and we got the buggalow under weigh and went down to her. We hove up the anchor of the buggalow and from the rope we pulled up, I should say it was twenty-five fathoms. We got within about two miles of the ship, and the tindal would not go any nearer. There was no compass on board the buggalow, and I cannot say exactly what way the wind was. The wind was I think about South-West by West. The captain did not go into the buggalow; he went back again to the ship and said several times, "I can't leave her; I must see the last of her."

Mr. Peile—But he did not see the last of her.

Witness—He stayed as long as anybody could, for no one could go near her when he left.

Mr. Connon—It seems as if he was determined to see the last of her.

Witness (in reply to Mr. Peile)—The captain put some of the men from the boat into the buggalow; took some other men in their place; then went back to the vessel. The carpenter and the second mate told me the anchor had been let go. The ship drifted from us again, and we hove up the anchor again and went down to her. We then picked up the remainder of the crew. The ship was then burning fore and aft. We left the burning vessel about 3 o'clock in the morning. I don't know the name of the tindal of the buggalow. He told us where he was going to. The name he mentioned was something like Jafferabad. There was a man named James Craig on board. He came on board about a fortnight before we sailed. I don't know what he signed as. He was on board two or three days before he signed articles.

Mr. Peile—What was this James Craig doing? A.—A little of everything.

Mr. Peile—I am speaking of him whilst you were lying in the harbour? A.—He generally used to go ashore with the captain.

Mr. Peile—He went ashore with the captain like a gentleman? A.—Like a gentleman! Well, I have nothing to say to that, sir. (Laughter.)

Mr. Peile—At all events he did not work? A.—No sir; he did not pull the oars.

Mr. Peile—In fact, between the day he signed articles, the 3rd June, and the day you got under weigh, did you ever see him doing any work? A.—I have seen him, washing clothes—his own clothes.

Mr. Peile—Was that the only thing he did while you were in the harbour? A.—Yes.

Witness (in reply to further questions by Mr. Peile) said—Craig slept in a bunk underneath the steward on the port side of the after-cabin. He took his meals at the table with us. I think the captain told me he was shipped as an ordinary seaman, but I am not certain; after we got on the way he did the work of an ordinary seaman. He was in the second officer's watch. Craig was on deck about coffee time between six and eight o'clock. He was sometimes on deck and sometimes in the cabin-house. He was not in my sight when I smelt turpentine about quarter [illegible] 7. I saw Craig and the captain talking at the fore part of the cabin-house. The captain was sitting in the stern sheets of the boat and Craig was sitting on a chair talking to the captain. I sometimes called him Craig and sometimes Mr. Craig. He was treated as an ordinary or an able-bodied seaman. He was only working his passage home.

By Mr. Farran—As far as I know there is no copy of the cargo-book in existence. My receipts were sent on shore by the tindal of the boat.

By the Court—When I relieved the officer of the watch, I received orders to call the captain if the ship broke off to north-west. There was no hose shipped and the force pump was forward on the forecastle head. I don't know whether the freshwater pump was shipped or not. It did not occur to me to take the spanker in when I saw the fire. I thought it would keep the shiphead to wind.

Captain Stewart—Could you not have got to the water at that time and have put it out? A.—It would have been in vain. I did not say anything, of course, but I had an idea in my own mind that it would be vain.

Mr. Connon—There was no attempt made, in fact? A.—No, for it was all in a blaze.

Mr. Connon—Did you ever see compressed cotton on fire in your life before? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Connon—You have surely seen cotton on fire, have you not? A.—Small pieces.

Mr. Connon—Well, it does not get up in a blaze. A.—It makes a smoke,—a slow fire.

Mr. Connon—Tell me about this mysterious seaman James Craig. The captain seems to have gone backwards and forwards oftener than we understood between the ship and the pattimar. Did Craig go with him? A.—No, Craig was in the buggalow all the time.

Mr. Connon—Whilst you have never been on board a ship on fire before, Anderson, you must have read some accounts of shipwrecks and fire at sea? A.—Yes, sir, I have read some accounts in the papers.

Mr. Connon—Well, as a man of professional skill, did you ever in all your life read of a ship being deserted in a quarter of an hour, without the least effort being made, one word said, or one thing done, and not a half, not a third of the ship on fire? Did you ever hear of such a case? A.—I don't expect that was the case here.

Mr. Connon—Well, that's what the captain swears. A.—I was so excited——

Mr. Connon—You have yourself given in evidence that within a few minutes after the fire was seen you got the boat ready. Of course you got your orders from the captain and I don't blame you, but I ask you, did you ever hear of such a case before? The fire was seen, and the first thing that was done was to order the boat out. A.—But in the case of our ship, sir, if you had seen her——

Captain Stewart—And you came back in an hour and a half afterwards and were able to go on board even then?

Witness—I can't say exactly how long it was.

Captain Stewart—But you knew you were in calm weather, that the buggalow was at hand, and that you could go to it, and why could you not have remained longer in the ship trying to put the fire out? At that time the flames were not further than the fore part of the cabin house?

Witness—We had to put tackle up for the boat, and if we had waited we could not have got the boat out.

Captain Stewart—But I am talking of the time after you had got the boat out. You could have stopped and then gone to the buggalow.

Witness—We did not see the buggalow then. It was only after being in the boat for a short time that we saw the buggalow. We did not know we were in soundings till we saw the buggalow at anchor.

Mr. Connon—You saved your chest with your clothes? A.—A very small portion.

Mr. Connon—Did you save it or not? A.—I hove it over board.

Mr. Connon—With the contents? A.—No; I emptied it and then threw it over.

Mr. Connon—Where was your certificate? A.—In my writing desk.

Mr. Connon—Did you not think it of consequence? A.—I never thought of anything.

Mr. Connon—Oh, yes; you thought about these clothes.

Witness—That was the first thing I got hold of, and when I went to save anything, I could never give a thought as to one thing in particular. If I had thought of my certificate I certainly would have saved it. I know I have lost a great deal, over £30 in value. It's a great loss to me, and it will be a long time till I make it up, I daresay.

Mr. Connon—But there's a deal lost besides that.

Witness—Yes, of course; but I have nothing to do with other people's affairs.

Mr. Connon—Oh, yes, you have; and you will learn that ere we are done with you.

Witness—I have done my best.

Mr. Connon—Well, it is very bad; that's all that's about it.

Captain Stewart—Now, Anderson, I will ask you as a sailor if, when you were in soundings, the proper thing would not have been, when the smoke or flames were [illegible] ship have swung head to wind and that have had the effect of keeping the flames from spreading forward? A.—Yes, sir, if any body would only think of these things, but of course——

Captain Stewart—But a man in charge of a ship ought to think about these things? A.—Even if they did, there was very little time.

Captain Stewart—But you will allow the whole efforts of the crew might have been directed to keep down the fire? A.—I don't think the fire could have been extinguished.

Captain Stewart—At all events they could have tried it? A.—There was no time to think. Of course in a case of that kind people get excited. In my opinion it was no use attempting to put the fire out.

Captain Stewart—How long would you say it should take to let down a boat? A.—I could not say how long it would take.

Captain Stewart—Well, I could and I should think you could do so better. A.—I was so busy with the other men.

Captain Stewart—Could you not form an idea as to the time, given a certain number of men to get a boat into the water? A.—I might say twenty or twenty-five minutes, or half an hour.

Captain Stewart—Well, I could say a deal less and by this time the flames are allowed to spread? A.—Yes; they spread very fast.

Captain Stewart—And to the best of your knowledge neither the captain nor any one exerted himself to get out the flames?

Witness—Not that I am aware of. Of course I was busy getting the boat and may not have seen. I don't see that the ship could have been got more head to wind than she was. I don't know which way the tide was.

Dugal McArthur was the next witness. On examination by Mr. Peile, he deposed—I was on board the late ship Aurora as an ordinary seaman. I went to the wheel at 8 o'clock on the morning of the fire. The man I relieved is called Martin. In front of the wheel there is a scuttle or sky-light. It was shut when I first took the wheel. The doors blew open about three minutes after I took the wheel, and smoke came out. There was a sound as if a bale of cotton had burst. I did not see any smoke coming out of any place except the scuttle or sky-light. The captain and chief officer came aft when I sung out. They shut the doors at once. The captain then went into the cabin and I heard him saying there was smoke coming up on the port side. The captain relieved me at the wheel and ordered me to go and help to get the boat out. The boat was on the house forward. It took us twenty minutes or more to get the boat out. I hove some of my clothes into the boat. We put a barrel of water into her and some bread. The barrel was the one we had in use for the seamen when we got our allowance. I think I saw some little bits of flame coming out of the sky-light where the smoke was coming from. When we got the boat over the side, the top of the cabin-house was on fire. I neither saw nor heard the lazarette blow up. The whole of the spanker was on fire when we left the ship.

By the Court—I only heard a sort of explosion when the doors blew up and smoke was coming out. I was busy looking after myself afterwards and doing my best to get the boat out.

Richard William Marks, the carpenter of the Aurora (who had shipped at Liverpool), was then examined by Mr. Peile. He identified the model of the ship now in Court as one that he had made for the purposes of the enquiry. He then deposed—Between the time we left Bombay and the appearance of the fire I sounded the ship and found she made about two and a half inches of water. At about eight o'clock on Sunday morning I went from the cabin to the medicine chest which is immediately over the door leading from the passage directly into the lazarette. The door leading into the passage was open: it was always open. The captain's cabin was open. I went to the chest to get a sedlitz powder. It was quiet then. I am sure the door leading into the lazarette was shut at that time. I saw no signs whatever of fire or smoke, nor did I smell any smoke. I think the watch was then about being called. I took a bottle off the medicine chest, went to the forepart of the after-cabin, and, finding I had got a wrong bottle, I was returning to the medicine chest and had got as far as the door leading from the cabin to the lazarette passage, when I heard an explosion. It was a dull sort of explosion. I felt as if it was under the deck, a little way aft. I had smelt turpentine about an hour before the explosion. I was, I think, combing my hair at the door of my cabin when I smelt turpentine. I smelt it plainly. I heard the chief officer call one of the lads and afterwards heard the lad come down the stairs, open the door of the lazarette and go in: I followed him. Neither of us had a light. I saw a wet spot on a sail which I took to be turpentine but I neither smelt it nor touched it. This sail was on the floor of the door way, about midway between the door and the grating which leads to the lower lazarette. There was plenty of light there to see any body in the lazarette who was not concealed. There was a strong smell of turpentine in the place. I looked at the drum in which the turpentine was kept and noticed the cork was out. When I got in I think the boy had got the turpentine drum in his hand. The cork was then out and was lying on an oil tin close by. I put the cork in myself. I think the drum was about one-third full. I had used it a week before, and it did not appear that much had since gone out of it. It was a five-gallon tin. I can't say under whose charge the lazarette was. I had access to it, and could go into it whenever I liked.

The Court then adjourned until the following day (Thursday) at three o'clock.

On Thursday the carpenter was further examined and the man who was relieved by McCarthy at the wheel was also examined, and then the Court adjourned till Friday at eleven o'clock.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—23RD JUNE, 2 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd June, 8-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 10 minutes.

Via Turkey, 22nd June, 3-49 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd June, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 20th June, 3.20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 65 hours.

Via Turkey, 22nd June, 8-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd June, 10-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 22nd to 9 P.M. of the 23rd June is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	24	20	0	10
"	Calcutta	6	5	0	30
"	Madras	1	2	0	8

DIVISIONS IN THE BANYAN COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—What a happy improvement it would be were all the divisions and sub-divisions in the Banyan community, whose caste, manners, and religion are the same, united together! Let me give here a list of all these divisions.

Mohodo Banyans are divided into six parts—Kupole Bunyans, Vyada into two Dussa and Vissa, Sathodra, Khudyta, Didoos and Naghoree Didoo Banyans; Porvads into two, Dussa and Vissa; Laads into two, Dussa and Vissa; Shreemalies into two, Dussa and Vissa; Jaharolas, Hursola Desaval Banyans into two Dussa and Vissa, and Goojur Banyans. When all these different sections dine with each other, why should they not intermarry? In some sections there is a want of girls, while in others there are too many. In the former case the men in consequence die bachelors, though possessed of wealth, or if married they demand a large amount of gold when giving away their infant daughters. In the case of the others a sum of money is offered as a present before the girls can be disposed of in marriage, and that, sometimes, even to disreputable and uneducated persons. The amalgamation of these divisions into a grand caste will take away all these evils. It is now high time for Jadoonathjee Maharaj of Surat to convene a meeting of all the leading members of the different divisions and sub-divisions to ascertain if they have any reasonable objections to bring forward to a general amalgamation of sects which are simply caused by quarrels and by emigration to different cities. Such a step would, moreover, put an end to the present system in which dinner parties are given among them. When there is one grand community, the custom of giving dinners to, say, three or four thousand or at the least to five hundred persons, will be discontinued, and only friends and relatives will served with dinners,—that, too, in style far superior to the present. If the Maharaj, who is known to be the principal of the Banyans, does not try and remove these great evils, how will his paramount influence be of any earthly use? Will it only be used to extort money by threatening to prevent people from visiting their temples? Had there been a sufficient number of educated persons in each such division to oppose the obstinacy of a few who are fond of dinners and aim to have their sons married with daughters of wealthy personages, and are of opinion that if such an amalgamation is effected no one will give their girls to their unworthy sons, these evils would have been soon terminated without any appeal to that personage—the Maharaj.

A WELL-WISHER OF THE
SUFFERING BANYANS.

Bombay, 17th June.

A PUFF FOR THE "INDIAN ECONOMIST."

(*Times of India*, June 23.)

There have been thrust on our notice in the columns of our local daily contemporary two or three extracts from a certain monthly newspaper which, pretending to be edited and published in Calcutta, is edited, printed, and published in Bombay in flagrant violation of a commercial agreement. It does not appear as if our contemporary had inserted these extracts from any admiration of, or liking for, the said Bombay-Calcutta monthly. Perhaps these eminently judicious selections were made with some notion that the extracts might conduce to our disparagement by reason of the very mild sarcasms embodied in the tags of proverbial philosophy so considerately affixed to the extracts by our very fraternal daily contemporary. Be that as it may, we can afford to forego the opportunity, so kindly offered to us, of meeting, and, perchance, very effectually refuting the charges of inconsistency sought to be supported by the garbled extracts brought forward by the monthly journal in question. We should not have much difficulty in dealing with a critic who, in respect of the term "a universal tax," blunders in applying it indiscriminately to the persons and the provinces of India. With reference to the vague charge directed against us* of plagiarising certain "illustrations" and "suggestions" claimed, it seems, as of patent right by this monthly newspaper—which is being issued in Bombay in despite of its proprietor's full and formal engagement not to do so—we have only to say that it is utterly unfounded. When we assert this, we venture to anticipate that our statement will be believed; but as the said monthly newspaper is not sent to us, nor do we purchase it, there is one very good reason for our repelling the impudent charge—we do not see it.

When the *Indian Economist* becomes, what it now falsely pretends to be, a Calcutta journal, we shall be not only willing, but desirous of quoting and reviewing it, so far as the public interest can be served by so doing. Its proprietor has only himself to thank if his valuable "suggestions and illustrations" are ignored, or arise in other minds independently of the light sparkling in its columns. He has, by his disregard of a solemn agreement, for the present himself placed them under a ban. None could better appreciate than ourselves both the excellencies and extravagancies with which, we presume,† its pages are strewn; and, we repeat, if it were really made a Calcutta journal, we should be glad to turn it to account—but it puts itself out of court by the sham on the title-page. This shameless defiance of a moral obligation and legal agreement thus continuously perpetrated by a political journal which claims public support, is not a private but a public matter, in which both the press and public men are interested. We have not referred to the subject until it has been forced upon us in the manner we have described. It is spoken of thus prominently here, once for all, because we do not intend again to recur to the matter if we can possibly avoid doing so.

* In justice to the *Indian Economist* we are bound to say that no accusation of plagiarism was brought against the *Times of India*. Why does our contemporary thus publicly put on the cap?

† Can it be possible that the *Times of India* does not read the *Indian Economist*?

SMALL CAUSE COURT—22ND JUNE.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

BAEE RUCKMABAEE VS. ESSOO MAHADEO.

Mr. Leith, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Skipsey, of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, solicitors, for the defendant.

In this case which had previously occupied the Court the greater part of two days, the judge gave the following judgment this day:—In this case the plaintiff and defendant are tenants of contiguous oarts in Love Lane, and the plaintiff alleges that she has suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 600 by reason of the defendant's having prevented her taking water from a certain well, situated in his oart, and from which the plaintiff alleges she is of right entitled to water for the use of her oart. The two oarts are, or were until very recently, the property of Cursetjee Merwanjee, and have for a great number of years been let to different *mallees*. The defendant holds his oart under a lease in perpetuity, and the plaintiff and her husband have been in the habit of taking the plaintiff's oart on short leases of five years. They have held the oart this way for many years with certain intervals of more than a year at a time, during which they were out of occupation. Plaintiff's husband's first occupation seems to have been about fifteen years ago. A witness named Vitoo Gungajee was examined, who proved that he had held the plaintiff's oart for about fifteen years prior to plaintiff's husband's occupation. From the evidence of the plaintiff and the last-named witness, there appears little doubt that, for the last thirty years, the tenants of plaintiff's oart were in the habit of drawing water from the well on defendant's land, the subject matter of the present suit. While this was undoubtedly the general practice, I do not mean to say that this usage prevailed uninterruptedly during the whole of that time. On the contrary, there was very strong evidence that, at various periods, the defendant resisted, and successfully, this use of the water for the purposes of plaintiff's oart; but the fact appears to be that there was an ample supply of water in the two oarts. There were originally two wells in plaintiff's oart, one of which has been allowed to dry up, and the one in question in the defendant's oart. The one at present in use in plaintiff's oart appears to have been the largest of the three, but it was more convenient for the tenant of plaintiff's oart to take water from the defendant's well for certain portions of the plaintiff's oart. Under these circumstances, the use of the defendant's well for the plaintiff's oart appears to have been as a general rule permitted by the tenant of defendant's oart for the time being. In this state of facts, the chief difficulty of plaintiff's counsel appeared to be the nature of the right which his client claimed, and he ultimately decided to claim it as necessary right, or natural incident of property in the possession of the plaintiff. Plaintiff's counsel grounded his client's right on this, that there was not a sufficiency of water in the well in plaintiff's oart. I do not at all say that this fact was proved; there was some evidence on the point, but I do not think I can say it was proved with certainty that the plaintiff's oart could not be cultivated without having recourse to the defendant's well; but even if it were so, I cannot see how that fact would of itself give, as an incident of the tenure of plaintiff's oart, a necessary right to use a particular well on an adjoining property. Therefore, I do not think that plaintiff can establish her right on that ground. If, on the other hand, it be claimed as arising out of an implied grant evidenced by immemorial custom and usage, I think it is enough to say that usage has not been at all universal or uninterrupted. The most noteable instance of interruption occurred about the beginning of 1867, when the plaintiff applied to Manockjee Cursetjee, then owner of the property, for a renewal of her lease which had then expired. It appears that she did then obtain a lease which, however, not being registered, could not be put in evidence. Manockjee, however, expressly states that, there having been disputes about this well, he made it an express condition of allowing her to occupy that she should not use the well in question. Some short time after she had been let into possession under this arrangement, she applied to Manockjee for permission to use the well, and he states that, having ascertained that the defendant was willing to permit the use of it if his right to the well was admitted, he (Manockjee), the plaintiff, and defendant came to a verbal arrangement that she was to be allowed the use of the well on payment of one rupee per month; and that Manockjee, the landlord, paid this himself, or allowed it to be deducted from defendant's rent. I may mention that, though the arrangement [illegible] some particulars not a very likely one, [illegible] is so strong that I cannot say I have [illegible] I must, therefore, find that it was [illegible] arrangement, which, I presume, amou[illegible] revocable licence on the part of defenda[illegible] used the well up to the period when she [illegible] defendant. The defendant appears to have [illegible] tiff to use it as long as the rent of one rupee was p[illegible] and on the sale of the property by the representati[illegible] of Cursetjee Merwanjee, this payment stopped; and he prohibited the further use of the water. I very much doubt whether, under these circumstances, any cause of action arises, but even if it did, it appears to me the course the plaintiff has adopted has precluded her from recovering damages. What occurred was this: When she was in November last prevented using the water by defendant, there was plenty of water in her own well. What she did was to forbear watering her vegetables from her own well, because if she had used it for that purpose, she alleges that there would not have been enough of water in it for her fruit trees. The water in her own well never has failed since November last. In April there were two and a half lakhs of gallons of water in it, and only 12,000 gallons in the defendant's well. Under these circumstances I cannot see that the actual damage which she has sustained was the direct or necessary consequence of defendant's act, and it appears that if plaintiff be entitled to a verdict at all, she would only recover nominal damages. However, I think the fairer course is to enter a non-suit in the case.

JUDGES' PENSIONS.

Yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* has the following:—

To the Under-Secretary of State for India, London.

Sir,—With reference to the despatch, Judicial, No. 4, dated 17th February 1870, from his Grace the Secretary of State, and my telegram regarding the same (copy of which is enclosed), I am directed to request information as to whether the printed regulations forwarded with the above despatch are intended to supersede "the Rules for regulating Leave of Absence to the Judges of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in India," sanctioned by his Grace the Secretary of State for India in Council in his despatch No. 19, dated 24th June 1869, and promulgated by notification in the *Gazette of India* of 14th August 1869, page 208.

2. From the wording of the despatch of the 17th ultimo, and the absence of allusion to any alteration of the rules for regulating leave of absence, it appears to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the despatch was intended merely to introduce the additional rules regarding *Pensions* and not to affect the rules at present in force regarding leave of absence.

3. I am directed to point out that in the printed regulations forwarded with the despatch, "the Revised Rules relating to Furlough" are those which were sanctioned by Sir Charles Wood in his despatch, Judicial, No. 15, dated 17th February 1863. These rules have, however, been set aside by the rules of 1869, before adverted to. I am also to point out as another reason which induces his Excellency the Governor in Council to believe that it is not intended to re-enact the rules of 1863, that in Rule 9 (which is the rule as amended by the Secretary of State's despatch, Judicial, No. 25, of April 25th, 1863, to his Excellency the Governor General) a reference is made to "sections 12 and 13 of the rules on Leave applicable to Covenanted Civil Servants." Though this reference was appropriate in the year 1863 to the Civil Absentee Rules then in force, it would have no meaning if made to the Civil Service Furlough Rules of 1868.

4. It would appear therefore to his Excellency in Council that the rules of 1863 have been inserted by mistake in the printed accompaniment to the despatch of the 17th ultimo. His Excellency has therefore ordered that the rules of 1869 for regulating leave of absence should be acted upon until further instructions are received. I am also to add that Mr. Justice Warden has been allowed 15 months' furlough under chapter I. of the rules of 1869, as he would be entitled to it under the above view, and as his application had been received before the despatch of the 17th ultimo.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) John Jardine,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1870.

India Office, London, 20th April 1870.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your telegram dated 22nd March 1870, asking whether my despatch dated 17th February, No. 4 of 1870, was intended to abolish the High Court Furlough Rules of 1869, and stating that you had granted Mr. Justice Warden furlough under those rules, I have to inform you that the despatch in question in no way touched the furlough rules of 1869, but merely pointed out certain alterations which I had deemed it expedient to make as regards the time of service qualifying for pension in the case of a Puisne Judge of any of the High Courts in India being promoted to the Chief Justiceship, or a Puisne Judgeship, of any of the said courts, or a Chief Justice of one court being transferred [illegible] Chief Justice of another.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) Argyll.

India Office, London, 12th May 1870.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir,—The letter from the Acting Under-Secretary to your Excellency in Council, dated 26th March (No. 4) 1870, on the subject of the new rules relative to the pensions of Judges, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The new rules relate to the pensions and not to the furloughs of Judges, but they were by an error attached to the rules of 1863, on the joint subject of salaries, furloughs (including leave of absence) and pensions, which in respect to furloughs had been modified by the notifications of 1869. Your Excellency in Council very properly asks, whether the modifying rules of 1869, relative to furlough, are to be regarded as superseded. I therefore in reply have to state, that the rules of 1869 have not been superseded, and that the rules forwarded with my despatch of the 7th of February, No. 4 of 1870, have reference solely to pensions. I approve of the proceedings of your Excellency in Council in granting a furlough to Mr. Justice Warden under the rules of 1869.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) Argyll.

[The publication of rules for Judges' salary, furlough pension, &c., in the *Government Gazette* of the 2nd June was therefore a mistake.]

BOMBAY AND SIND.
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following are the receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries, between 1st April 1870 and 30th April 1870.

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	Total Treasury Receipts	
		To April 30th, 1870.	Same time last year.
	£	£	£
Balance on 1st April 1870.	....	(3,412,028)	(2,011,838)
Land Revenue	3,583,540	155,668	158,072
Tributes	90,175	11,339	8,055
Forest	125,780	9,311	6,890
Excise	44,500	29,366	33,222
Assessed Taxes	470,000	10,924	3,380
Customs	814,000	61,238	63,491
Salt	680,000	82,654	97,671
Opium	2,017,000	200,040	331,807
Stamps	117,615	21,512	43,233
Mint	....	6,503	19,292
Law and Justice	511,353	26,422	19,233
Police	14,000	1,492	1,017
Marine	124,400	1,073	759
Education	11,980	616	896
Interest	78,250	2,349	1,002
Miscellaneous	165,497	2,413	2,381
Total Revenue for the month	9,272,800	624,029	782,268

OTHER RECEIPTS.

	To April 30th, 1870.	Same time last year.
Army	19,129	21,509
Public Works	17,487	23,283
Miscellaneous Loans	1,203	......
Funds, Service	1,779	1,451
Do. Local	46,002	44,066
Deposits	38,554	49,318
Savings Banks'	9,852	8,529
Mint Certificates	302,179	898,731
Local Remittances	1,171,607	2,006,248
Railways	320,131	312,715
Advances Recoverable	15,035	12,257
Account Current, London	108,906	114,534
Account Current, India Post Office	11,530	9,787
Account Current, Telegraph	6,833	[illegible]
Account Current, Other Accounts	[illegible]	373,973
Account Current, Other Governments.	328	40,030
Bills drawn Other Governments	10,164	6,901
Money Orders, Other Governments	5,246	......
Other Receipts	2,118,719	3,923,315
Total (including balance as above)	6,155,676	6,717,221

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	Total Treasury Payments	
		To April 30th 1870.	Same time last year.
Expenditure.	£	£	£
Interest	87,750	Nil.	1,337
Refunds and Drawback	127,100	5,121	8,494
Land Revenue	441,116	37,844	47,303
Forest	79,732	4,435	2,998
Excise	70,531	2,7[illegible]0	3,927
Assessed Taxes	5,800	430	258
Customs	84,890	7,334	8,036
Salt	35,500	2,730	4,044
Opium	3,110	180	346
Stamps	9,882	1,239	1,684
Mint	......	1,885	3,214
Administration	180,142	15,456	11,458
Minor Departments	9,750	552	nil.
Law and Justice	503,565	41,117	40,298
Police	390,300	28,150	28,545
Marine	220,520	14,344	15,286
Education	118,270	6,522	10,714
Ecclesiastical	34,115	2,980	8,005
Medical	103,562	6,077	5,701
Stationery & Printing	37,356	2,498	3,459
Political Agencies	110,383	6,949	11,901
Allowances (Treaty)	716,420	8,759	8,728
Miscellaneous	83,851	5,230	5,274
Superannuation	138,360	8,601	7,008
Expenditure	3,591,484	212,124	284,001

OTHER PAYMENTS.

	To April 30th 1870.	Same time last year.
Army	225,567	256,681
Public Works	142,925	158,578
Funds, Service	318	557
" Local	38,988	39,877
Deposits	24,130	53,938
" Savings' Banks	12,872	12,334
Mint Certificates	252,798	898,973
Local Remittances	1,097,110	2,019,967
Railways	206,859	243,698
Advances Recoverable	51,509	57,951
Account Current, London	170,742	138,277
Account Current, Indian Post Office	13,371	16,098
Account Current, Telegraph	4,068	5,489
Account Current, Other Accounts	133,640	25,725
Account Current, Other Governments	18,990	17,324
Bill Transfer Receipts, Other Govts.	18,469	20,012
Money Orders, Other Governments	5,581	......
	2,415,847	4,018,509
Balance on 30th April 1870	3,528,[illegible]05	2,461,711
Total.....Rs.	6,155,676	6,7[illegible]

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General

Bombay Accountant General's Office, 21st June 1870

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ENGINEERING COLLEGE, MADRAS.

annual distribution of prizes to the students of College took place yesterday (June 17) evening, rd Napier presiding. Amongst those present were the Honorable Colonel Fytche, Chief Commissioner of Burmah, who is a guest of the Governor, the Honorable R. S. Ellis, Colonel Orr, and Mr. Powell, the Director of Public Instruction. The proceedings opened with a short address from the Director of Public Instruction. He said that on the present occasion he would not detain his Lordship by reviewing the history of the school during the past year. It was his painful duty, instead to bring to the notice of his Lordship a circumstance that had come to the knowledge of himself and Captain Edgcome. A short time back Captain Edgcome received information that the examination papers for one of the classes had somehow got out. When the examination took place the truth of this information was placed beyond a doubt, from the manner in which several of the students had answered. It would appear that some of the native students had obtained possession of these papers and had made use of them. That examination was accordingly quashed and a second one held. The results of this second examination were in a very startling manner different to the first. It was resolved to place the matter in the hands of the police, and the Principal and Mr. Ramachandra Row, the Deputy Commissioner had made very diligent investigation into all the circumstances of the case. They obtained enough of evidence to condemn a certain number of the students—almost entirely natives. After a careful consideration of the question it was determined to take advantage of this assembling at the anniversary of the institution and expose these students. Colonel Orr, as the head of the Public Works Department—a department intimately connected with the institution—was taken into confidence, and his opinion was quite in unison with the determination of the Director and the Principal, that these students should be exposed and punished. With the permission of his Lordship, Mr. Powell said he would announce the names of the guilty students, together with the punishments that it was considered necessary to inflict on them. There were twelve students in all who were found guilty of the malpractices alluded to, and of these the three first were the ringleaders, as they not only seemed to have got possession of the papers to help themselves to pass, but tried to make capital out of them by selling them to the others. Of course, Mr. Powell said, he need hardly remark that for all these students the first and second examinations were quashed. *Mahomed Suliman, Ramasawmy Iyer* and *Chinnasawmy* were expelled from College, and were ineligible for re-examination or to be received again into the College. *Subboo Reddy* and *Ponnoosawmy* were ineligible for examination till after three years, *Moonoosawmy, Ruthnasawmy* and *Vasudava Row* were ineligible after two years, and *Vencatachellum Aroolappen* and two others (whose names we could not catch) were ineligible for re-examination till after one year. Mr. Powell regretted that he should thus have to reflect on the honesty of so many of the students. He trusted that the students would recollect that when such an event took place in a College there was a stigma cast on all the students, innocent as well as dishonest. And it was a duty which all students owed to themselves, as well as to the reputation of their College, that when such circumstances were brought to their knowledge they should take such steps as would right the reputation of their school in the eyes of the public. The world was but too apt to remember such blots on the reputation of a College longer than it should, and true lovers of a College's reputation could not preserve it too carefully. Mr. Powell then called on the Principal to read the annual report.

After the prizes had been distributed Lord Napier rose, and said that before they dispersed he felt it to be his duty to make a few remarks on the painful revelations that had been made by the Director of Public Instruction and Captain Edgcome, the Principal of the College. He felt it truly to be a very painful duty to him, who had always taken a great pleasure in presiding at the anniversary meetings of the institution, that this anniversary meeting should have terminated so sadly, and that instead of in terms of gratulation he should have to speak in sorrow. His Lordship felt that the punishments which were announced were fully deserved and that they could not be more lenient, with justice to Government and the institution. An attempt to obtain a knowledge beforehand of examination papers was an act of injustice and ingratitude towards Government, for Government was maintaining, at very considerable ex[illegible] educational institutions with the object of turning out honest and intelligent men for the public service. It was unjust because the end for which this large expenditure was incurred was frustrated, and the injustice would continue throughout the lives of the students who were guilty and successful, for they would always bear about them the secret stigma which now attached to them. However long they might serve they could never recover the position which they now forfeited, they could never be what they appeared to be what they pretended to be; they obtained their position by false pretences, they would remain a deception to the end. The act was not only one of ingratitude and injustice to Government, but it was also a very great act of injustice to their fellow students, for by such dishonesty they took the bread out of the mouths of their fellow students. It was also an injustice to the whole body of the community to which the students belonged. The Government was very desirous of placing natives in positions of trust and responsibility; but one of the most frequent objections that were raised to such proposals was the assertion that natives were not to be trusted. The natives were acknowledged to be men of ability, but they were not considered trustworthy enough for positions of responsibility, and more especially in positions in which large sums of money would pass through their hands. It behoved the natives, therefore, to use their best endeavours to get rid of an imputation which was frequently, and too often very unjustly, cast on them. It was a matter of deep regret to his Lordship that the good intentions of the Government should be met by a systematic attempt on the part of some natives at dishonesty. It was singular that about the very time the dishonesty that was discovered was being practised, his Lordship was advocating the claims of natives to larger employment in the Public Works Department. His Lordship felt that he could not now advocate those claims with the same confidence and satisfaction as he had done before these malpractices were brought to his notice. In addition to being unjust to the Government, to their fellow-students, and to the community to which they belonged, these dishonest students were unjust towards themselves. These students could not but know that their dishonest practices would be discovered. It was not as if the students had come from other schools merely to pass an examination at the College as in the case of those who went up for University examination, where the examiners are not usually acquainted with the intellectual capacity of those who present themselves. Here the students were known to their teachers, and the former therefore could not practise any deception without being easily found out. Any considerable deviation from the standard of information possessed by each student would at once lead to detection. Moreover in all these cases there was danger to be apprehended from fellow students. A love of mischief, or a feeling of envy or a guilty conscience, would lead some student to turn traitor. His Lordship believed that it would be found impossible for any person to sustain a systematic course of deception, and the end of those who followed such a course would be ruin and disgrace. Deception was but time and ingenuity thrown away. His Lordship therefore ventured to make a serious and earnest appeal to the feelings of the natives to recognise how futile were their attempts at dishonesty. He sincerely trusted that the annals of the institution would never again be stained by such disgraceful conduct. His Lordship presumed that the students who had been guilty of these particular acts of dishonesty were not present but others were there who were not free from similar practices or who were at least exposed to the same temptations. He trusted that these remarks would be remembered by them and that they would impress them on those who had stayed away. His Lordship said that he would be doing an injustice to the institution if he omitted to congratulate the native and European students who were innocent. He was glad to find that not the slightest connivance or participation in the dishonesty could be charged against the military students who were enjoying the benefactions of Government. The report stated that the general working of the College was satisfactory; but his Lordship could not but feel that, as Captain Edgcome had remarked, the Principal was working with an insufficient staff. Captain Edgcome had attributed this deficiency in the staff to financial difficulties, but this was not the only reason. The Government had had under its consideration the constitution of the Department of Public Works, and it was considered advisable that until a conclusion was arrived at with respect to this department, it would be imprudent to interfere with the teaching staff of the College. His Lordship, in conclusion, said that he would repeat a promise that he had made at the last anniversary of the institution that he would do all he could to further the interests of the Civil Engineering College.

A number of very carefully prepared plans and drawings were exhibited on tables and on walls in the College during the evening.—*Madras Athenæum.*

CONSIDERATE.—Saturday's *South London Courier* says:—"If the *gentleman* who took a black cloth overcoat from the editor's room of this paper on Monday last, will kindly return the papers he found in the pockets of the same he may keep the coat for his trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOUR.—Blossom Rock, a sunken rock of soft sandstone 180 feet long by 90 feet wide has been known and dreaded as the most dangerous obstruction in the line of entrance to the harbour of San Francisco. The water at the rock at low tide was but about 5 feet, and the current was generally very strong. The buoys marking the position have several times been swept away. The rock itself was removed on the 23rd of April. Shafts having been sunk and a great excavation made, no less than 23 tons of gunpowder were introduced in large tanks or cylinders connected by electric wires, and at 2 p.m. the explosion occurred in the presence of a multitude of people, all keeping at a respectful distance. A monster cone of water shot into the air to the height of above 200 feet, in the shape of a round or obtuse-pointed, truncated cone, somewhat resembling an inverted thimble. This column was nearly 300 feet in diameter at a point some 80 feet above the surface of the bay. Its base was shrouded by another outburst of water, which rose to the height of fully 80 feet all around the central shaft, and rolled its flood outward. The base was over 500 feet in diameter at the surface of the bay. High above the upheaved mass rocks of large size, ruins of the interior works, and a great quantity of earthy matter were thrown and scattered far and wide. The rock was utterly demolished, and thrown in all directions, and the soundings gave 38 feet of water over its site at low tide. In excavating the rock 2,500 cubic yards of rock were hoisted through the shaft and dumped into the bay, and the pile of loose rock thus erected reached nearly to the surface of the water. Over this the soundings two days after gave 16 feet of water, showing that the tide made great havoc with this rubbish in two days. In a week, it was expected, the depth of water called for by the contract would be found all about the site of the rock.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

(*Daily Telegraph*, May 24.)

"OF love, that never found its earthly close, what sequel?" How many people, both male and female, have asked that sad question since the world began and falling in love was first invented! Dante makes Francesca of Rimini say that true love *must* win love in return; but a long procession of hopeless lovers, from the earliest to the latest times, mournfully contradict her. If it be true, as Shakespeare has suggested, that an oyster may be crossed in love—and if, again, the Darwinians are right in tracing life back to a molluscous origin—then the whole course of natural history, from the Protozoon down to Catharine M'Carthy, has been perpetually putting this most melancholy and unanswerable query. Are we asked who Catharine M'Carthy is? We reply, the very latest on the roll of those forlorn ones "who love, and love in vain." They brought her up on Saturday last, as a prisoner, before Sir Robert Carden, charged, in the coarse and unsentimental language of the law, with "annoying Mr. William Taylor, linendraper, of 44, Beech-street, Barbican." Annoying, quotha! Is this the way in which to speak about "the beauty and strength of a woman's devotion?" The hapless semstress, for such she is, ought rather to have appeared before some delicate tribunal, like that which Mr. Solomon has depicted in his "Eros at the bar of justice," her poor hands fettered with chains of flowers, and a panel of true lovers in the jury-box, sworn upon Gower's "Confessio Amantis" to do justice. But Heloise would have met no tenderness in Barbican, and Sappho might sing vainly at the Guildhall. The dreadful story of Miss M'Carthy's guilt was related by Mr. William Taylor's lawyer, with as much pathos as if it had been pocket-picking. He said that she was always visiting the prosecutor's shop to see him, and refusing to go away till she had seen him. Repeatedly she promised to desist, but as frequently she broke that reluctant vow, and was found again at the counter of the obdurate haberdasher, "sighing her soul away." Twice they had sent her to a lunatic asylum, but she behaved so properly and gently there, that it was impossible to detain her; yet, so soon as she was set free, she sought anew the spot where the linendraper dwelt. Of late her passionate affection had taken refuge in the transparent pretence of purchasing thread at "William's" establishment; but this was obviously a mere stratagem of love. He did not want her custom. He could not stand it any longer. He assured the magistrate that his receipts had dwindled twenty or thirty pounds a week in consequence of Miss M'Carthy's persistency, and of "the things which people said." In fact, "he was being ruined by her." Here, therefore, was the "old, story" told again in the hard diction of a police court—Phaon bringing up poor Sappho for misdemeanour—Helena leaving her sewing-machine, and moaning in sight of Bertram in the woollen-line, "it were all one that I should love a bright particular star, and think to wed it—he is so above me!"—or Lancelot wielding a yard-measure instead of a spear, and love-lorn Elaine gratifying her hapless attachment at the expense of unnecessary penny worths of whitey-brown thread.

Sir Robert Carden asked the prisoner what she could say in reply to the charge. The love-lorn maiden had not much to say, so she took refuge again in those two suspicious pennyworths. She had five pairs of trousers at home to make—such was her plea—and she entered Mr. Taylor's shop to buy the needful cotton. The incensed linendraper would not allow the lady to hide her beating heart behind this veil: he declared that she did not come to purchase anything, but to stand in the shop and talk. He had refused to serve her; but come she would, and come she did. Why she came, the prosecutor affirmed, he did not know, but he reiterated that her visits would ruin him, and were costing him "from twenty to thirty pounds a week." Sir Robert once more addressed the sinful sempstress; and anew she protested that she went there to purchase thread. No doubt she felt that on those skeins hung, metaphorically, her hope of ever seeing the obdurate haberdasher; once sever her from the right of buying reels of cotton in that shop and what would remain? Rejected as a suitor, she could still be a customer; "'twas pretty, though a plague, to see him every hour." No! she stuck to the theory of the five pairs of trousers with all the tenacity of woman's love, until the magistrate asked her a question which was too much for her presence of mind. "Are you in love with him?" said Sir Robert Carden; and, at this, all stratagem and trade papers were whirled away together in the full stream of feeling. The forlorn one hung her head, and answered while a hot blush burned upon her pallid cheeks, "*Yes, sir, I am!*" Thereupon ensued a catechism of the most profound and touching character, on the strength of which the venerable Alderman might be fairly made a Chief Justice in the "Court of Amorous Pleas." "But he is not in love with you," Sir Robert responded; and Miss M'Carthy, fetching a heavy sigh, made the melancholy answer, "No, sir; he is not." "Well, but," continued the worthy magistrate, "love should be on both sides;" nor, surely, could anything be more sane, more sensible, more touching than the prisoner's reply, "Yes, sir; so it should!" Alas! she had thought out the matter thus far at least as profoundly as his Worship. Did he want to teach Ovidius Naso the "Art of Love?"—to instruct Rosalind in reasoning, or tell an Irish girl what was the matter with her heart? But Sir Robert went on thus: "Had you not better love somebody else, as he does not love you?"—a suggestion which Catharine put by incontinent with words, "Ah! sir, it is hard to do that." "Well, but," theoretical Justice continued, "he does not love you, and I do not think he is worthy of you; why not fall in love with somebody else?" Observe the response which Catharine makes to that. The cry of ten thousand despised lovers, the [illegible] Francesca, the [illegible] of Medea, the despair of Sappho, the patience of Helena, the obstinacy of Elaine—all may be found in the Irish girl's exclamation. "Well, sir!" she ejaculated, raising her weeping face, "*he ought to love me!*"

And, if you look at the matter from the purely poetical point of view, not from that of pounds, shillings, and pence, so you ought, Mr. William Taylor? If you don't happen to be previously married—if your heart be your own to dispose of—you might have taken the sewing-machine and Miss M'Carthy both together into matrimonial partnership, and married this fond and faithful woman "like a man." Not to every "he creature" in Barbican or elsewhere does Providence vouchsafe the boon of a female bosom which for two whole years "goes faithfully on," loving in spite of unkindness, contumely, anger, hate, and the police-court. William Taylor ought to go to the Royal Academy and see, in Mr. Poole's picture, what a dreadful punishment happened in a similar case of cold-hearted rejection. How would it have been, had the unsentimental linendraper allowed her to buy her thread on his premises; had he chatted with her now and then, without making her loving visits a matter for the constable? We are almost ashamed to recount the end of the case, in which poor Kate M'Carthy had certainly said and done nothing inconsistent with a true and natural though unfortunate passion. The haberdasher handed in a certificate from Dr. Gibson of Newgate, endorsed by a Dr. Fowler, stating that Kate was of unsound mind; and upon these authorities Sir Robert Carden decided to send her to the union, in order that she might be passed on to a lunatic asylum. The order was made out accordingly, and Catharine M'Carthy was removed, to disappear from Beech-street, Barbican, and liberty, into the cruel oubliette of a mad-house. Poor girl! sane or insane, this is rather hard measure to mete out for no offence except clinging and patient love. Perhaps it *was* mad to waste such passion upon a gentleman who thinks so much of his "weekly receipts," so little of the tender passion; and perhaps, since a linendraper is so much higher in gentility than a sempstress, Catharine may sadly sigh, "I was indeed delirious in my heart to lift my love so lofty as thou art." But it seems a bitter way to get rid of an importunate wooer; and, although the Irish girl must go in tears to the mad-house, while the draper returns in peace to his ledger, she may yet console herself, as her thoughts turn to Beech-street, Barbican, with the Alderman's opinion, when he said, "I do not think he is worthy of you."

AN AMERICAN JOKE.—The New-York papers publish the following despatches:—"Indianopolis, May 4.—Yesterday evening the following note was dropped from a balloon, high in the air, moving in a south-east direction, near Montpeliere, Blackford County, in this State. It was fastened to a piece of wood and iron weighing about one and a half pound; 'Sailed from Toronto, April 28, for New York; met with adverse winds and by a sudden movement of the balloon, Mr. Lafarge was thrown out. I suppose, as near as I could determine, in the southern part of Michigan. Not knowing how to manage the ship it has been tossed to and fro in all directions since he fell out. I am alone, and earthly power cannot save me. I drop these lines, hoping some human will find them and communicate to my family tidings of my fate. To Heaven I commit my soul. Please send this note to Ralph Lawrence, Upper Canada.—Signed BERTHA LAWRENCE. Toronto, Ontario, May 5.—No balloon started from here on the 28th of April for New York or anywhere else."

MOSHESH, THE AFRICAN CHIEF.—Moshesh, the paramount chief of the Basutos, who died on the 11th of March, had ruled for almost half a century one of the most powerful of the aboriginal nations of South Africa, and during the whole of that period manifested the qualities of a wise and beneficent Sovereign. From the first, says the *Cape Argus*, he perceived, as by a sort of inspiration, the importance of British civilization for his people, and was so convinced of it that he was himself willing to become a subject of the Queen to secure it for them. Disputes arose a quarter of a century ago through the Boers infringing his territorial rights, and eventually, in spite of his peaceful disposition, the Colonial Government, misled (it is said) by misinformed or designing men, came to consider him an enemy, and Sir G. Catchcart made war upon him. The battle of the Berea nearly ended disastrously for the British arms. The Governor's division was completely in the power of Moshesh for some time, and the Basutos sent message after message begging him to allow them to attack. But the chief stood wringing his hands in passionate grief, and could only say, "My chief, my chief! you know not where you are going" and drove away those who asked for orders to attack. It was only when news was brought over that the women of Khoabase's village had been murdered (not by the British troops but by the Fingoes associated with them), that the Basutos burst from his hands and rushed down to the attack. The gallant Eyre had then come up and assisted to extricate the Governor; but his party, while slowly retreating, were hotly pursued by the Basutos, the discipline of the British troops finally prevailing. At midnight Moshesh wrote to the Governor, praying for peace. He said, "You have shown your power; you have taken much cattle as a compensation for Boers; let it be enough, I pray you, and let me no longer be considered an enemy to the Queen. I will try all I can to keep my people in order for the future." The fiery Eyre, enraged at the loss of many a brave soldier, heard of the proposal with anger; Mr. Owen fumed and protested; but Cathcart already had his misgivings as to the representations made to him of Moshesh, and saw plainly that he had owed his preservation to him. He wrote:—"Your words are the words of a great chief, who has the interests of his people at heart; those who fought were not all of them thieves, and I am sorry that many were killed. I am not angry with your people for fighting in defence of their property." Moshesh appreciated this treatment, and told his people Cathcart was their saviour. What is left of Basutol and is now part of the British Empire; but he would have died happier if his territory intact had been annexed, and had not been split up by the diplomatists. In the last Free State war he did not shine; he remained in his secure fortress. But he had taught his people a better art. They could drive the plough and till the land as well as their antagonists. He encouraged the arts of agriculture to the utmost of his power, and welcomed every better influence that penetrated the interior of Africa.

CAPTURE BY BRIGANDS NEAR GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, MAY 22.

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevails in Gibraltar in consequence of the receipt of information that two gentlemen connected with this city have been attacked by brigands and carried away into the adjoining Sierras. Great discrepancies exist in the various reports of the affair. I believe, however, that the following gives as true and authentic a version of the whole matter as can up to the present time be procured. It appears that the Messrs. Borel, uncle and nephew, natives of and merchants in Gibraltar, were in the habit every year of spending a few weeks of the hot season in a small cottage of their own at Sabart, a small hamlet some four miles from Gibraltar, about midway between San Roque and the eastern beach. In accordance with their usual custom the Messrs. Borel had recently taken up their abode at this residence, when last evening, about eight p.m., the cottage was forcibly entered by a strong party of contrabandistas, who seized the gentlemen, one of whom, being a confirmed invalid, was incapable of any resistance, and having mounted them on horses immediately hurried away with them into the mountains. A demand for a ransom was sent in to Gibraltar early this morning; the amount is stated to be 20,000 dollars.

It is well known, not only in Gibraltar, but in the vicinity, that the youngest of these gentlemen is a man of some property. There is little doubt, therefore, that the banditti have been influenced by pecuniary motives only, and that, unlike the Greek massacre, there has been nothing in the business connected with politics or political movements.—*Standard.*

TABERNACLE RANTERS.

[BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" OWN COMMISSIONER.]

IT was after this undignified title—against which I desire *in limine* to protest—was applied to the Primitive Methodists in my presence that I was counselled to adjourn to Mr. Spurgeon's gigantic chapel at Newington, to witness the proceedings of that body, at whose disposal the building is annually placed for their missionary meeting. Accordingly, I set out one May evening to see the Tabernacle "on the rant," expecting something very grotesque indeed. Something very strange and foreign to my ordinary experiences I did witness; and I fancy the occasion was far enough removed from common customs to render an account of it interesting. The Primitive Methodists, or "Ranters," as they are opprobriously termed, represent more truly the original genius of Wesleyan Methodism, than any of the various bodies—and their name is legion—into which the original secession from the Church of England has split up. When the other sections began to combine the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove, these Conservative Methodists still stuck to their old camp meetings, and, "the authorities" disapproving of such proceedings, a collision, and consequent exclusion, took place in 1808; for it is not only Rome that sniffs heresy in independent thought or action. "Religion," it has been said, "according to these notions, is mainly dependent upon sudden and powerful excitement, to be produced by external causes. The means of excitement usually employed are singing, frequent public prayer-meetings, loud exclamations, the preaching of females, long-continued religious services, congregations assembled in the open air, and the separation of worshippers into different smaller communities, according to their professed religious condition. A camp meeting itself is an attempt to employ all these means at once, and in the highest state of energy."

With this popular idea of Primitive Methodism in my mind, I reached Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle at six o'clock on the evening in question, and found symptoms of the camp meeting even at Newington. Large vans of country-people were being disembarked at the doors; and a glance at the interior of the conveyances showed that material provision had not been forgotten through anxiety for spiritual food. I found the Tabernacle about three-parts filled with people of all classes, but mostly of the lower middle and poor. A vigorous hymn was being sung, evidently by every man, woman, and child in the place, as I entered and took my seat; after which a very long extemporaneous prayer was offered by a gentleman with a stentorian voice; a second hymn followed, and the business of the evening then may be said to have commenced. That business was ostensibly a missionary meeting, which involved appointing a chairman and reading a report. To the former position a gentleman with a broad Northern accent was called, whose name was Burnitt, and who was described by the gentleman who introduced him as "a successful London merchant, but also—what was better still—a Primitive Methodist, professing and official." From the report it appeared that the first Primitive Methodist Mission Meeting was held near Belper, forty-nine years ago, when the poor people contributed their pence. Since that time, the progress of contributions had been very marked. In 1843 the income of the society was £845; in 1849, £3,000; in 1856, £10,000; in 1863, £16,255; and in 1869, £20,398. The distinguishing feature of the present year had been the establishment of the first African mission, on a little island in the Gulf of Guinea, where there was no Christian, "unless a Jesuit could be called one." Here I heard the first symptoms of those utterances which afterwards occurred at frequent intervals during the meeting—"Hallelujah," "Glory be to God!"—and which I hope it will not be considered irreverent if I insert parenthetically, after the manner of reporters. There was an old lady just behind me who fired off her Hallelujahs like pistol-shots constantly went round the whole of the vast assembly like an irregular discharge of musketry, often bursting into a regular volley when something very telling was said, as, for instance, about "Church parsons," or the futility of receiving orders "through the soft fat palm of a Bishop." I am free to confess, however, that the "rant" I heard that evening—if so it is to be termed—was rant of a very high order, and, in one instance at least, approached very nearly to natural eloquence, which only required cultivation to make it acceptable in any assembly. A proposal, at the conclusion of the report, to swell the already large income of the society by getting each one of the Connexion to abandon beer and tobacco was received with much favour, and a great many Hallelujahs. I cannot refrain from interpolating here a story on the subject of these exclamatory habits. A lady sat at a Primitive Methodist chapel, close by a poor man who was remarkably ill-shod, and whose exclamations were in inverse proportion to his shoe-leather. He kept crying out "Glory to be God!" until he quite annoyed her; and, on leaving chapel, the lady told him such was the case, promising him a new pair of boots if he would restrain himself within due bounds. He did so for several days; but afterwards some particularly exciting cause occurred, and he started up in chapel, shouting out, "*Boots, or no boots,* glory be to God!"

I notice that there is something in the constitution of the Primitive Methodist that is fatal to the conventional usage of the letter H, though I am bound to confess that its absence in one position is compensated by unlimited aspirations where it does not ordinarily appear. I mention this as really the only drawback to the encomium I have to pronounce on the speeches. The Rev. — Whittaker, of Doncaster, gave me some curious statistics on the subject of the growth of Popery in England. Five hundred of the Church of England clergy had "gone over" since 1845. The curate of a London parish had been recognised as having officiated in full Popish vestments in a Catholic church at Rome; and there were 960 clergymen in Church of England pulpits who had received their orders from Rome! This is startling. The Pope and Cardinals, it appeared, had met, and confessed that the great hindrance to Popery in England was—Primitive Methodism. This gentleman, who spoke at great length, had also some original notions on the "Commercial Value of a Converted Englishman." There was, he said, little use in a sleepy "Hasia-hatic," but there was "henergy in the Henglish" which made them worth converting. A Frenchman, too, he told us, if he were put on an island peopled by savages, would soon be tattooed like the rest of them; whereas an Englishman would, in the same period of time, convert them all to decency and dress-coats. At the close of this gentleman's address, I found that the audience, both adult and infantile—the latter abounded—regaled themselves, or were regaled, by their mammas with refreshment. The President of the Conference was followed by a Mr. Pugh, who expatiated over a wide field. Going through the different religions of the world, he came to the conclusion that there were nearly 700,000,000 without God or hope. There were, in round numbers, 300,000,000 Christians, but many of these were "dark." Evangelical Protestantism only numbered the small fraction of 80,000,000. Infidel philosophy, he remarked, denies a soul to Africans (a fact of which I was not aware), but Jesus Christ liked to "experimentalise on difficult cases," which were declared hopeless. This gentleman was great at quoting hymns; and, as some familiar line struck their ears, the listeners would shout out, "I know it, Hallelujah!" In fact, so great was the enthusiasm roused by this gentleman's quotations, that he had to request his auditory to restrain themselves until he came to the end of each verse, and "then cry Hallelujah as long as they liked."

By the time the collection came on, the huge Tabernacle was filled, and the lights were turned on to the full. The sight was most impressive, and the collection hymn sung in unison by that vast body of voice was quite overpowering.

The Rev. — Kennedy, M.A., a Congregationalist, made a short speech, in which he said he thought the Primitive Methodists were the best hands at getting people into the Kingdom; but his denomination took better care of them when they got there. At the same time he confessed he had never baptised more than one Primitive Methodist, and he did not turn out very well. Hereupon the last speaker, the Rev.—Guttery, of Wolverhampton (described by the chairman as a "foost-rate star"), got up, and jocosely took the last speaker to task on having professed to nurse the infants to whom Methodism gave birth, and then pleaded guilty to the fact that the first time he "washed" one of the infants it took so bad a cold that it never quite recovered. This gentleman, I must admit, possesses great elocutionary powers, and far exceeded the other speakers in culture. He even ventured on a bit of Latin, "Unum *summus* (*i. e.* sumus) corpus in Christo." (The Hallelujahs which followed a translation of this were loud and long-continued.) He combated the idea of danger from Popery or Infidelity, graphically sketching the work of Wilberforce and Peabody, and challenging infidelity to show such fruits. "The world," he said, "is gathering round the Carpenter's son. 'Ecce Homo' and 'Ecce Deus' are but straws that show which way the wind is blowing;" and "what was Christ but the Great Philanthropist?" Speaking of the growth of the connection, he said—and the idea of the estimate was original—"Once in every six hours the pearly gates of heaven are thrown back for a Primitive Methodist to pass behind them." Then he waxed political. "Politics are not to be left to Church parsons." (Great Hallelujahs. Glory be to God!) "I have great confidence in Gladstone, and so I have in him from Birmingham—him with the broad shoulders." "I want to see the Church freed from the State. It puts me in mind of the story of a wife who was going to die, and said to her husband, 'John, what'll ye do without me when I'm gone?' 'Oh, Janie, I shall manage,' he replied. So may the Church say, 'I shall manage,' when the Bishops have gone out of the House of Lords—as they will go." "Look at the Bishops on the Irish Church question," he said. "They gave up the principle without a struggle; but they fought *like Methodists* for the cash." It puts me in mind of the story of Robert Hall and the Church parson. The parson couldn't see the fact of Hall being in orders. Hall wrote the word 'God' very small, and asked him. 'Can you see that?' 'Yes,' he said 'perfectly.' He then laid a sovereign over it, and said, 'Can you see it now?' 'No, of course I can't, because you've put the money on it.' 'And that's the reason why you can't recognize my orders,' said Hall; 'the *cash* prevents you.'" He concluded by comparing his own orders with those of the Church of England. "They love to trace theirs link by link back to the Apostles; but there's only one link in my chain. I derive my orders, as Paul did, straight from Christ, not from the fat palm of a Bishop's hand!" Amid the storm of plaudits that followed this speech I came away, after having sat four hours; and, passing amid the crowd of Chick's vans and light carts outside the Tabernacle, could not but feel I had seen strange things that night, and that there was a good deal of "method" in the "madness"—even if madness it were—of the Ranters at the Tabernacle.

LIFE IN MARS.

IN a book far more entertaining than any modern novel, Mr. Proctor* has given us, amongst a number of other studies of worlds in physical conditions widely different from that of our own, a chapter of the highest interest on 'Mars the Miniature of our Earth,'—the specific interest of the essay being the very close analogy it proves in the physical condition of Mars to that of our own earth, so that we have a far larger basis of similarities from which to draw our inferences to other similarities which we can, as yet, only conjecture, than we have in the case of the Moon, or even the planet Jupiter, or Venus or Mercury,—worlds in all of which there is some vast fundamental difference of condition which must affect the whole course of nature there. In the moon there is the fatal difference of no atmosphere, and none, therefore, of the enormous variety of phenomena,—evaporation, clouds, colours, vegetation, lungs, &c.,—dependent thereon. In Mercury and Venus, if there is not, as we should suppose on the first look, an amount of heat which would make those planets quite intolerable to the various races of creatures inhabiting our earth, we have at least no right as yet to assume that there is not, and no evidence at all really demonstrating the existence of those general physical conditions on which alone we can base an argument from analogy. In Jupiter there is pretty clear positive evidence that the conditions of existence are quite inconsistent with life as we know it. In all probability, the body of the planet is still a glowing uncondensed mass of molten matter, with an atmosphere heavily charged with boiling vapour; and if there be life at all of our kind in the Jovian system, it must in all probability be on the satellites, and not on the planet itself; and even they are composed of so light a material, as compared with the earth or the moon, as to suggest a very different general physical condition. Of course, there is nothing to prove that intellectual beings, like ourselves in reasoning powers, may not exist in the fiery furnace of the sun or on the cinder which we call the moon, or, indeed, in empty space itself; but there we come into the region of pure conjecture, and the argument from analogy wholly fails. Nothing is beyond pure conjecture. A hundred thousand intellectual beings like myself may be dancing on the paper on which I am writing, for anything I know; but I have no reason to think so, and I have very little more reason to think that such beings exist either on the sun or on the moon, for the only circumstance which favourably distinguishes these positions from empty space, for the abode of beings like ourselves, is the existence of a force of gravity there, more or less resembling the force of gravity which keeps us rooted to the earth; and even that circumstance as regards the sun can hardly be said to furnish an analogy, for at the surface of the sun, to say nothing of the difficulty of living in a furnace, the force of gravity itself would be so enormous as to crush any one with the body of a man. While, therefore, there is nothing to prevent our conjecturing inhabitants for all the suns in space, there is precisely as little reason for doing so, as for conjecturing inhabitants for the intervening celestial vacuum. The mere attraction of our attention to these particular points in space by the lights suspended there, ought no more to suggest living beings in any degree like ourselves, than the shining of a candle should suggest to a moth that in the flame of that candle living beings like itself exist. In point of fact, the moth would be much nearer the mark if it peopled the dark intervening spaces with moths, and *excluded* them from the various luminous points visible to it; and so as regards *solar* worlds, not only have we no reason to single them out for conjectural inhabitants, but as far as we can reason from analogy at all, we have special reason to single them out as localities in which creatures like ourselves are even *more* unlikely to exist than in the empty celestial spaces themselves. No doubt it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that there may be planetary systems for most or all of the solar worlds, like that to which we belong, and that there, if beings more or less like ourselves do not already exist, preparation may be making for them. But what we want to insist on is, that so far as we can *reason* at all in this matter, we can reason only by analogy; and that argument, as distinguished from mere conjecture, fails us, just so far as we have no tangible analogies of physical condition on which to build.

Now, in the case of the planet Mars, and in the case of the planet Mars alone, our astronomers have really established the existence of [illegible] condition, which gives us the strongest positive grounds [illegible] that even such creatures as we now are could somehow make shift to live there, though, of course, not without a certain amount of preliminary discomfort while we were trying to acclimatize ourselves. Mr. Proctor's graphic account of these similarities, and his delightful chart of the planet's continents and waters, suggest to us to discuss one or two of the known differences of condition, in their relation to the probable results upon the history and civilization of the Martialists. First, let us briefly say that the Martialists have a world less in area than one of our hemispheres to explore,—that, in spite of this, it has not very much less *land* than the earth, a much less proportion of its surface being occupied with water than of our globe,—that its seas are of the general type of the Baltic and the Mediterranean, for the most part narrow, straggling, inland seas,—that the greatest seas are in the neighbourhood of the cold South pole of Mars, which has a climate far severer than the North pole; that there is a world of perpetual snow at each Martial pole, which can be seen to diminish as the summer returns to each hemisphere, and to increase again as winter comes back; that in spite of the preponderance of land a vast deal of rain falls on Mars, especially in winter, clouds often hiding the configuration of the continents from our astronomers, and then suddenly dispersing, and leaving the continents clear again,—a clearing-up which usually happens about the hour of noon in Mars, just as our weather so often changes as the sun passes the meridian; that the length of the Martial year is nearly twice as long as ours; and that the force of gravity on Mars is much less than half what it is with us, so that, as Mr. Proctor expresses it, "a Daniel Lambert on Mars would be able to leap easily to a height of five or six feet, and he could run faster than the best of our terrestrial athletes."

The general result, then, of the telescopic observations on Mars, and the deduced calculations, may be said to be,—(1) with certainty, that the weight of objects of the same mass in Mars is much less than half what it is here, and that consequently there would be a far greater range of activity for creatures of the same size; that falls would be less dangerous, that the strain on walls, or columns, or any other supports would be much less, and that therefore roofs, arches, and structures of that kind might be easily set up on a much larger scale by creatures of equal skill with ourselves; but, on the other hand, that *friction*, which is more or less proportional to pressure, and, therefore, in the case of piles of stones, &c., to weight, would be far less than on the surface of the earth, so that any violent *lateral* disturbances such as hurricanes, would exert a still greater effect than on our earth in destroying such structures, since there would be less solidity, and, therefore, less frictional resistance to overcome in overturning them. Again, the vastly diminished weight of given masses would give a very great advantage to all kinds of engines of draught. Carriages, carts, and railways would attain a vastly greater speed than on our earth, and the sledging on the snowfields of Mars might be as swift as the wind. All these inferences are matter of certainty, so far as they go. But (2), there seems a very great probability that the atmosphere of Mars is relatively considerably denser than ours, since at a distance from the sun so much greater that the planet probably receives, directly, less than half the light and heat we receive, there seems no sign of any arctic severity, and clear evidence that the atmosphere holds vast quantities of watery vapour even in winter, which points to a general temperature considerably higher than our world would have if removed to the same distance from the sun, especially when one considers how much less water to supply vapour, and how much greater a proportion of land than the earth, Mars contains. Again, the rapidity with which storms clear off from a big continent and leave the outline clearly marked after being all enveloped in mist before, seems to show the existence of very rapid currents of air; and this, no doubt, the greater inclination of the axis of Mars, giving a greater range to the northward and southward journeys of the sun, would promote. Putting these facts together, then, we should infer that the atmosphere of Mars is, in proportion, heavier than that of the earth, and therefore a warmer envelope for the planet, that its winds are more violent, and that the great difficulty of the architects of the planet is more likely to be the strengthening of their structures against lateral forces,—hurricanes, for instance,—than against the strain of gravity. Their outer walls would have to be comparatively much more solid,—their difficulty in raising broad arches and spacious roofs would be much less; and locomotion on Mars must be much more easy and speedy, *cæteris paribus*, than locomotion on the earth.

If this be so, we may see a fitness in the much larger proportion of land in the planet and the comparative narrowness and smallness of the seas. Probably life in Mars is faster than it is here. It is very improbable that the civilization of the different continents there, is divided by periods extending over thousands of years. There is probably no one of the great continental tracts of Mars known there as "the New World." If great migrations of conquering races have taken place on Mars as on the earth, they have probably succeeded each other faster, having a less surface to move over, less obstacles perhaps in the way, and greater advantages in locomotion. We should not be surprised, too, if the Martialists had got greatly ahead of us in respect of navigating the air. We know that the density of the planet as a whole is less than three-fourths of that of our earth, so that it seems likely that the tissues of the body of a Martialist which must be fed from the substance of the planet, are, on the whole, intrinsically lighter than those of man's body. But if the Martialists' bodies are intrinsically lighter, and their atmosphere a good deal heavier than ours, aërial transit may be a very easy matter to them, and it is quite conceivable that their normal mode of locomotion may be through the air.

Again, if we are right in supposing the current of air in Mars to be of more than usual violence, while the solidifying force of friction which resists them is much smaller than here, it may be a reasonable inference that "natural selection" has already weeded out the loftier-growing trees, which would stand less chance in encounters with hurricanes than our own, and it is not improbable that the tendency of the greater facilities for motion, and the greater velocity of life in Mars altogether, would be that all its animal inhabitants range wider for their food, and obtain less on a given area than on our earth. We should be disposed to conjecture that it is a world in which speed is greater and of more importance than even on the earth, and if so, it seems likely enough that the difficulty we have supposed as to the solidity of walls exposed to the atmospheric currents of Mars, is got over as the difficulty of building durable structures is generally got over in our own tropics, where earthquakes are so common,—by not building durable structures at all, but only very light and fragile ones,—a process which would, of course, be much easier where all the materials were lighter and all motion swifter than with us. In a word, it seems likely that the distinctive feature of life on Mars is velocity, that the creatures there live faster, move oftener, undergo more change, just as the planet itself passes through a far vaster orbit (though its orbital velocity is not quite so great as ours) in one of the Martial years. But that such a characteristic would tend to quicken the progress of the mind and of discovery is doubtful. With us civilization has never advanced rapidly till it had become tame and, so to say, plodding, and the excitements of local change at least had become few. But the great seasonal changes on Mars,—especially in the Southern hemisphere, where the winter and summer are aggravated by the enormously increased *distance* of the Sun at that period when his rays are least direct, and his nearness at that period when his rays are most direct,—contribute to confirm the impression we have drawn from other considerations, that physically, at least, the life there has far more of rapid change in it than we can easily conceive; but whether that has developed or arrested the mental and moral progress of the Martialists is a question, of which the elements are altogether too conjectural for serious discussion.—*Spectator.*

* *Other Worlds than Ours.* The Plurality of Worlds studied under the Light of Recent Scientific Researches. By Richard A. Proctor, F.R.A.S. London; Longmans.

MARRIAGE WITHOUT LEAVE IN THE ARMY.

THE alterations in this year's Mutiny Act and Articles of War are neither numerous nor important; but there is one to which the attention of officers should be called, as through its operation the hearts of some poor creatures may be gladdened. Article 177 provides as follows:—"Our Secretary of State for War may also withhold a portion, not exceeding 3d. for each day, of the daily pay of each soldier, if it shall appear to his satisfaction that such soldier has deserted his wife, or left her in destitute circumstances without reasonable cause; and our Secretary of State may allot the pay thus withheld to the maintenance of such wife in such manner as he may think fit." This clause has, we presume, been introduced to meet the case of the unhappy women whose husbands either married them without leave or enlisted after marriage, falsely declaring themselves to be single men. There are few harder cases than these. There is no greater evil in the service than the frequent and flagrant disregard of the very salutary regulations on this head. It has always been to us a matter of surprise that while the military authorities were legislating for the legally married soldiers, they had no word to say about those whose wives, having no recognized military *status*, exist in a state of scarcely disguised starvation and utter misery. The problem is, we know, a difficult one, how to deal with men who offend in this way. Let us take the case of the soldier who, deliberately closing his eyes to consequences, persuades some unhappy girl, who knows nothing of military life beyond the fact that a soldier wears a red coat, and is a straight, comely fellow to marry him. What sort of life is before these young people? The regulations of the service forbid, and we may add, properly forbid, the recognition of this wife. She must live out of barracks. Her husband must live in barracks. The result is misery and destitution. If the husband loves the wife, it is impossible that he can do his duty as he ought with this sad weight oppressing him, with the thought of his wife in some wretched lodging barely able to keep body and soul together. Or he ceases to love her; his passion is past, or his love is crushed out by the wretchedness of the "home," where he may spend daily a few hours when off duty; and then all the misery must be borne by the least culpable of the two. If the man is ordered abroad, the woman, who hitherto, perhaps, had now and again, by love or threats, won from her husband some few miserable coppers a day, becomes absolutely dependent upon charity, and gradually sinks into the workhouse, or to a lower depth. If we consider the other aspect of the case, where a husband deliberately "goes for a soldier," entering the service under false colours as a single man, and making a solemn declaration to that effect, we have an aggravation of the evil, for we have a desire, a necessity for concealment. Perhaps even, as in some cases which have been quoted in these columns, the man has enlisted specially with a view to be rid of his wife, and to make himself—as he, in fact, becomes when he enters the service—a single man, in the eyes, at least, of the military law. The distress resulting from these marriages without leave, or from the enlistment of married men, is terrible. We are heartily glad, therefore, that the Secretary of State has refused to shut his eyes to it any longer, and that he has made provision for rescuing these unhappy women at least from starvation. At the same time we are bound to say that this is only a palliative, not a remedy. To get rid of the evil we must strike deeper, and sharply punish those men who so transgress the rules of the service as to marry without leave, [illegible]tion on enlistment. Measures might also surely be taken to prevent marriages "without leave," by prohibiting the clergy from marrying any soldier in uniform, or knowing him to be such, without a written certificate from his commanding officer.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE DOGMA OF INFALLIBILITY.

THE *Augsburg Gazette* publishes the *Schema* relating to the Infallibility of the Pope, which has been issued to the members of the Council at Rome. The document consists of prolegomena and four chapters, three of which are devoted to the Primacy, its institution, character, and scope, followed by three canons, affirming certain conclusions. In the first chapter, after setting forth the character of the Papal Infallibility, it is stated:—

"This doctrine, so clear from the Holy Scriptures, as they have always been understood by the Catholic Church, is in direct opposition to the damnable doctrine held by those who, perverting the form of government established by our Lord Christ in His Church, deny that Peter alone was invested by Christ with a real principality, and with jurisdiction over the other Apostles, individually or collectively, or who affirm that this Primacy has not been assigned immediately or directly to Saint Peter himself, but to the Church, and by the Church to Saint Peter, as being her Minister."

The three canons are as follows:—

"Canon I.—If any man say that the blessed Apostle Peter was not appointed by Christ as Prince of all Apostles and visible head of the whole Church militant, or that he was only endowed with an honorary primacy, and not directly and immediately a real and positive primacy of jurisdiction—let him be anthema.

"Canon II.—If any man say that it is not by the appointment of the same Lord Jesus Christ that the blessed Peter has had perpetual successors in his primacy over the Universal Church, or that the Roman Pontiff is not by Divine right successor of Peter in the same primacy—let him be anathema.

"Canon III.—If any man say that the Roman Pontiff has received only a charge of inspection and direction, and not a full and supreme power of jurisdiction over the whole Church, not only in matters relating to faith and conduct, but also in those affecting the discipline and government (*régimen*) of the Church, spread over all the earth, or that this power is not ordinary and immediate, either in regard to all the Churches in general or to each in particular, or to all the pastors and to all the faithful in general, or to each of them in particular—let him be anathema."

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes no canon relating to Infallibility, that is, no formularized summary doctrine with its attendant anathema. It confines itself to publishing the "chapter" which is the explanation or interpretation. The "chapter" runs as follows:—"In this supreme power of Apostolic jurisdiction, which the Roman Pontiff has obtained as the successor of Peter, the Prince of Apostles, is included also the supreme right of teaching as is proved by the perpetual custom of the Church and the decision of Œcumenical Councils themselves. Taking in the first instance the solemn professions of faith of the General Councils in which the East and the West were united in the bonds of faith and charity, with the fourth Council of Constantinople, we believe that above all things it is necessary to observe the rule of faith, and to depart from in no respect the decision of the Fathers. It is impossible to overlook the statement of our Lord Jesus Christ, 'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church' (Matt. xvi., 18); the more so because what was there spoken has been proved in effect, seeing that the Apostolic See has always preserved without blemish the Catholic religion, has always professed a holy doctrine, and therefore all the faithful are bound to follow the Holy See in order to be in communion with it in that which is complete and true—the solidity of the Christian religion. (From the formula of St. Hormisdas, Pope, as Adrian II., proposed to the Fathers of the eighth Œcumenical Council, the fourth of Constantinople, and such as the Fathers signed.) Moreover, together with the Second Council of Lyons, we confess that the Holy Roman Church possesses the entire primacy and principality over the whole Catholic Church, and that among other prerogatives it has that of defending the truth of the faith, and, if questions of faith should present themselves, of defining and deciding upon them. (Extracted from the profession of faith drawn up by the Fathers at the Œcumenical Council of Lyons.) Finally, with the Council of Florence, we repeat that the Roman Pontiff is the true Vicar of Jesus Christ, the head of the whole Church, and the father and instructor of all Christians, and that in the person of Peter to him has been given plenary power to feed, to control, and to govern the Universal Church." Chapter IV. closes thus:—

"Consequently, with the approval of the Sacred Council, we teach and declare as a dogma of faith that the Roman Pontiff, to whom, in the person of St. Peter, our Lord Jesus Christ said among other things, 'I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not; and when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren' (Luke xxii., 2), by virtue of the Divine assistance which has been promised him, cannot err when fulfilling his mission as supreme teacher of all Christians, he defines by his Apostolic authority what shall be held as articles of faith by the Universal Church in matters appertaining to faith or conduct, or what shall be rejected as being contrary to the faith, and that those decisions and those judgments incapable of amendment, must be received and held, with full submission of faith by each Christian as soon as they are made known to him. But as the Infallibility is the same, whether considered as being in the Roman Pontiff as head of the Church or in the Universal Church united to its head, when it proclaims teaching, we define, moreover, that this Infallibility extends to one sole and same object. But if any man shall presume—which God forbid—to deny this our definition, let him know that he departs from the truth of the Catholic faith and of the unity of the Church."

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FOR SALE, a powerful new STEAM BARGE, 140 tons, measuring 125 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 8.6 depth of hold; draft of water loaded, 6 feet; average speed per hour, 5 knots. The Barge is built on the composite principle, and the Engines and Boilers are by Messrs. Stewart and Millwall of London. For further particulars, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.

The Property of an Officer.

Just received by Overland.

A new hog skin hunting saddle and bridle with two sets of girth by Smith.

Just Landed.

2 new English-built light Broughams with circular glasses on front, lamps and shaft.

1 very handsome English-built buggy with lamps.
1 ditto ditto dog-cart with ditto.

The properties of Gentlemen.

1 second hand hansom cab with lamps.
1 ditto light office palkhee shigram.
A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.
A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger and City of Canton.

1 handsome waggonette.

1 very neat and light boat-shaped small open-carriage, painted dark green and lining to match.

Just Landed ex Kemgon.

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto ditto

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

2 new velocipide.

ALSO,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

1 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400.

Just Landed.

2 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps pole and shaft by Ness.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

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A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

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Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

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Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 1870.

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NOTICES.

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For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.
A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

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NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

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Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
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Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

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